Vital and Health Statistics

Summary Health Statistics
For U.S. Children:
National Health Interview Survey, 2005

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Data from the National Health Interview Survey
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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

Source of Data

The NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U. S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data are collected for all family members during face-to-face interviews with adults present at the time of interview. Additional information about children is collected for one randomly selected child per family in face-to-face interviews with an adult proxy respondent familiar with the child's health.

Selected Highlights

In 2005, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (82%). However, 9% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Thirteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 7% of children 3-17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 7% of children had ADHD.

Keywords: *child health* ● *health conditions* ● *access to care* ● *health provider contacts* ● *unmet medical need* ● *ADHD*

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2005

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Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three reports are published for each year of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (3-5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. (Information regarding injuries to children is in Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2005 (1).) Estimates are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in Tables 1-18 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. Appendix I contains brief technical notes including information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I-III). Appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this

report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted estimates (Tables IV-XV).

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10-15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases; in other cases, the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of these changes is in Appendix IV of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic persons (11).

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the 1997-2004 data to data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and Federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category "Asian or Pacific Islander" is now split into two distinct categories, "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text

in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic
origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms.
For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African
American, single race" in the tables is referred to as
"non-Hispanic black" in the text.

Additionally, beginning in the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were
changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures
for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of
these changes, in cases where "Other race" was mentioned along
with one or more OMB race groups, the "Other race" response is
dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS
data file. In cases where "Other race" was the only race
response, it is treated as missing, and the race is imputed. Although
this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the
OMB race category "White" because this is numerically the largest
group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the
estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity
editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be
found at the following Web site:
http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded, as well as wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995-2004" (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS Field Representative Manual (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not at home during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent

is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family; the sample adult responds for himself or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report, with information regarding demographic characteristics, health insurance and access to medical care derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2005 consisted of 38,509 households, which yielded 98,649 persons in 39,284 families. There were 13,906 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 12,523 sample children, a conditional response rate of 90.1%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 86.1%, yielding a rate of 77.5% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The sample child record weight is used for all estimates shown in this report with the exception of estimates for uninsured for health care, unmet medical needs, and delayed care due to cost, where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these three variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, in order to produce more precise estimates. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of

unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages to make the presentation of the estimates more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in Appendix I. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, it should be noted that readers may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 10% of respondents in the 2005 survey, and 20% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see Appendix I). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to Appendix I for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990-census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS has transitioned to weights derived from the 2000-census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990-census-based weights with those using the 2000-census-based weights. For health estimates expressed as weighted percentages, 0.27%

of the person estimates and 0.27% of the sample adult estimates were significantly different. The differences in the sample child estimates were not significant. For weighted frequencies, 13% of the person estimates, 16% of the sample adult estimates, and 1% of the sample child estimates were significantly different (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (Tables 1-18) is age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set (Tables IV-XV in Appendix III) provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997-2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2005 estimates. (See Appendix I for details on age adjustment.) Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997-2005 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. Beginning in 2003, the NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, e.g., comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix

III tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997-2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the "All children" or "Total" columns shown in each table). See Appendix I for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Interpretation of estimates should only be made after reviewing Appendix I, which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and measurement issues currently being evaluated.

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

The NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (18).

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†), but the estimates are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided t-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as "greater than," "less than," "more likely," "less likely," "compared with," or "opposed to" indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas "similar," "no difference," or "comparable" indicate that the estimates are not significantly

different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a t-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the Web site: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

This Web site features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information, and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)" researchers' box, followed by the "Subscribe" button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1-18 are presented. All estimates highlighted here were age-adjusted by the direct method to the projected 2000 standard U.S. population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables. (See table notes for age-adjustment groups.)

Asthma (Table 1)

- Over 9 million U.S. children under 18 years of age (13%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma, and 6.5 million children (9%) still have asthma.

- Boys were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (15% and 10%) than girls (11% and 8%).

- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (17% and 13%) than Hispanic children (13% and 9%) or non-Hispanic white children (11% and 8%).

- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (15% and 11%) than children in families that were not poor (13% and 9%).

- Children in fair or poor health were four times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and more than five times as likely to still have asthma (45% and 40%) as children in excellent or very good health (11% and 7%).

Allergies (Table 2)

- Eleven percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 12% from respiratory allergies, and 13% from other allergies.

- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had hay fever or respiratory allergies (12% and 13%) than non-Hispanic black children (9% and 10%) or Hispanic children (9% and 9%).

- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies than children with parents who had less education.

- Children living in the South (15%) were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than those living in the Midwest (11%), Northeast (10%) or West (9%).

- Children in fair or poor health were more than three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies as children in excellent or very good health (34% and 10%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Table 3)

- Over 4 million children 3-17 years of age (7%) had a learning disability; 9% of boys had a learning disability compared with 5% of girls.

- Almost 4 million children 3-17 years of age (7%) had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (9% and 4%).

- In families with an income of less than $20,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability was twice that of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more (12% and 6%).

- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were six times as likely to have a learning disability (30% and 5%) and almost three times as likely to have ADHD (17% and 6%).

Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months (Table 4)

- In 2005, there were 9.7 million children in the United States (13%) who had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.

- Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (12%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.

- Sixteen percent of youths aged 12-17 years were on regular medication compared with 14% of children aged 5-11 years and 9% of children under 5 years of age.

- Non-Hispanic white children (15%) and non-Hispanic black children (13%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (9%).

- Children with a parent who had at least a high school diploma or equivalent were more likely to have been on regular medication compared with children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma (13% and 9%).

- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (16%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (7%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 5-8)

- In 2005, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (40 million or 55%), and another 20 million children (28%) had very good health.

- As the level of parent education increases, the percentage of children with excellent health increases.

- Poverty status was associated with children's health. Almost 4 out of 10 children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 6 out of 10 children in families that were not poor.

- Children with private health insurance (61%) were more likely to be in excellent health than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (41%).

- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 21% were in worse health than the previous year.

- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

School-Loss Days Due to Illness or Injury (Tables 9,10)

- Over one-quarter (14 million) of school-aged children (aged 5-17 years) in the United States missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Children in families with the lowest income were three times as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (9% and 3%).

- Children in single-mother families were one and one-half times as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in two-parent families (7% and 4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11,12)

- In 2005 almost all children in the U.S. (95%) had a usual place of health care. Of these, 77% used a doctor's office, 21% used a clinic, and 1% used an emergency room as their usual place of care.

- Among children with a usual place of health care, almost 9 out of 10 with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for that care compared with 6 out of 10 with Medicaid or other public coverage.

- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children in families that were not poor (38% and 14%).

- Use of a hospital outpatient department as a usual place of health care was more likely among children in poor families (3%) than among children in families that were near poor (1%) or not poor (1%).

- Four percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care compared with 1% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

Time Since Last Contact with a Health Care Professional (Tables 13,14)

- Almost three-quarters of children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months.

- The percentage of children who had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months increased as the level of parent education increased.

- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with one-half of children with no insurance coverage.

- Twelve percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 2% for children with private insurance coverage and 3% for children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2005, 6.8 million children (9%) had no health insurance coverage.

- Thirteen percent of children in families with an income less than $20,000 and 15% of children in families with an income of $20,000–$34,999 had no health insurance compared with 3% of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more.

- Children in poor or near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have unmet medical needs, and to have delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.

- Over 1.5 million children (2%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it, and medical care for 2.7 million children (4%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.

- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.

- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the South (13%) were
  uninsured than of children in the West (10%), the Midwest (7%), or
  the Northeast (5%).

Selected Measures of Health Care Utilization (Table 16)

- Hispanic children were more than three times as likely to have no
  usual place of health care as non-Hispanic children (10% and 3%).

- Twenty-eight percent of uninsured children did not have a usual
  place of health care compared with 2% of children with private
  health insurance and 3% of children with Medicaid or other public
  coverage.

- Children in single-father families were more likely to have no usual
  place of health care (10%) compared with children in two-parent
  families (4%) or single-mother families (5%).

- Children in poor and near-poor families were more likely to have no
  usual place of health care and more likely to visit the emergency
  room two or more times than children in families that were not poor.

- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had two
  or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared
  with children in two-parent families (10% and 6%).

- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to
  have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months
  (10%) than children with no health insurance (7%) or children with
  private health insurance (5%).

Dental Care (Tables 17,18)

- In 2005, 4.7 million children aged 2-17 years (7%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.

- Twenty-three percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 4% of children with private health insurance and 9% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

- Ten percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 7% of those in two-parent families.

- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (64%) than non-Hispanic black children (48%) or Hispanic children (46%).

- Thirty-five percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 17% of children with Medicaid and 13% of children with private health insurance.

- Hispanic children (22%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white children (14%) or non-Hispanic black children (16%) to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact).

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Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma/1	Still have asthma/2	Ever told had asthma		Still have asthma	
	Number in thousands/3			Percent/4	(standard error)		
Total/5(age-adjusted)	73,376	9,287	6,531	12.7	(0.37)	8.9	(0.31)
Total/5(crude)	73,376	9,287	6,531	12.7	(0.37)	8.9	(0.31)
Sex							
Male	37,511	5,481	3,745	14.7	(0.54)	10.0	(0.44)
Female	35,865	3,806	2,786	10.6	(0.48)	7.8	(0.42)
Age/6							
0-4 years	20,303	1,741	1,371	8.6	(0.59)	6.8	(0.52)
5-11 years	27,766	3,715	2,742	13.4	(0.61)	9.9	(0.54)
12-17 years	25,307	3,830	2,417	15.2	(0.66)	9.6	(0.54)
Race							
1 race/7	71,242	8,932	6,263	12.6	(0.37)	8.8	(0.31)
White	56,761	6,558	4,519	11.6	(0.41)	8.0	(0.33)
Black or African American	11,152	1,949	1,467	17.5	(1.09)	13.2	(0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	112	*81	20.1	(4.69)	*14.0	(4.69)
Asian	2,621	278	171	10.5	(1.79)	6.5	(1.32)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	*34	†	*33.3	(14.81)	*29.2	(14.40)
2 or more races/8	2,133	355	268	17.3	(2.27)	13.0	(2.05)
Black or African American and white	620	117	86	21.3	(4.16)	15.9	(3.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	84	*61	21.9	(5.14)	*15.2	(4.64)
Hispanic Origin and Race/9							
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,780	1,237	12.6	(0.71)	8.7	(0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	1,058	736	10.8	(0.85)	7.5	(0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	7,507	5,294	12.7	(0.42)	9.0	(0.35)
White, single race	43,429	4,963	3,432	11.4	(0.48)	7.9	(0.38)
Black or African American, single race	10,741	1,859	1,401	17.4	(1.11)	13.1	(0.98)
Family structure/10							
Mother and father	53,216	5,973	4,187	11.4	(0.41)	8.0	(0.35)
Mother, no father	15,958	2,744	2,008	17.1	(0.87)	12.6	(0.76)
Father, no mother	2,309	273	154	11.5	(1.59)	6.2	(1.15)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	298	182	14.5	(2.06)	8.8	(1.68)

Parent's education/11							
Less than high school diploma	9,032	1,188	871	13.4	(1.09)	9.8	(0.93)
High school diploma or GED/12	16,411	2,293	1,503	13.9	(0.84)	9.2	(0.68)
More than high school diploma	45,516	5,475	3,953	12.1	(0.44)	8.8	(0.38)
Family income/13							
Less than $20,000	11,309	1,757	1,305	15.8	(0.94)	11.6	(0.82)
$20,000 or more	58,049	7,239	5,069	12.4	(0.41)	8.8	(0.35)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	1,370	937	13.5	(1.05)	9.3	(0.93)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	1,393	982	12.4	(0.89)	8.8	(0.79)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	1,200	819	13.7	(1.13)	9.3	(0.90)
$75,000 or more	18,933	2,291	1,683	11.9	(0.70)	8.8	(0.62)
Poverty status/14							
Poor	9,643	1,427	1,082	14.9	(1.04)	11.2	(0.91)
Near poor	13,101	1,762	1,176	13.6	(0.91)	9.1	(0.78)
Not poor	35,457	4,481	3,210	12.6	(0.51)	9.1	(0.45)
Health insurance coverage/15							
Private	45,237	5,257	3,640	11.5	(0.43)	8.0	(0.37)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	3,154	2,314	17.0	(0.81)	12.3	(0.68)
Other	1,731	183	134	11.0	(1.97)	7.9	(1.71)
Uninsured	6,741	689	439	10.1	(1.18)	6.7	(1.05)
Place of residence							
Large MSA/16	35,071	4,535	3,206	13.0	(0.52)	9.2	(0.45)
Small MSA/16	24,355	3,040	2,174	12.5	(0.60)	8.9	(0.51)
Not in MSA/16	13,950	1,712	1,151	12.2	(0.97)	8.2	(0.75)
Region							
Northeast	12,873	1,734	1,302	13.4	(0.86)	10.1	(0.76)
Midwest	17,719	2,124	1,508	12.0	(0.79)	8.5	(0.67)
South	26,700	3,463	2,459	13.1	(0.63)	9.3	(0.53)
West	16,083	1,966	1,262	12.2	(0.69)	7.9	(0.53)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	60,281	6,391	4,152	10.7	(0.38)	7.0	(0.30)
Good	11,539	2,211	1,766	19.2	(1.06)	15.4	(0.96)
Fair/poor	1,540	677	604	44.7	(4.14)	40.2	(4.10)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that {child's name} had asthma?"

/2 Still have asthma is based on the question, "Does {child's name} still have asthma?"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/7 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/8 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/10 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/11 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/13 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/14 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/15 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table IV in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Hay fever/1	Respiratory allergies/1	Other allergies/1	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
		Number in thousands/2			Percent/3 (standard error)		
Total/4(age-adjusted)	73,376	7,708	8,534	9,170	10.6 (0.34)	11.7 (0.36)	12.5 (0.36)
Total/4 (crude)	73,376	7,708	8,534	9,170	10.5 (0.34)	11.7 (0.36)	12.5 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	37,511	4,279	4,735	4,638	11.5 (0.51)	12.7 (0.49)	12.4 (0.51)
Female	35,865	3,429	3,800	4,532	9.6 (0.46)	10.6 (0.48)	12.7 (0.50)
Age/5							
0-4 years	20,303	930	1,547	2,897	4.6 (0.41)	7.6 (0.55)	14.3 (0.70)
5-11 years	27,766	3,210	3,435	3,506	11.6 (0.57)	12.4 (0.60)	12.6 (0.60)
12-17 years	25,307	3,568	3,552	2,767	14.1 (0.64)	14.1 (0.64)	10.9 (0.58)
Race							
1 race/6	71,242	7,476	8,252	8,786	10.5 (0.35)	11.6 (0.36)	12.4 (0.36)
White	56,761	6,279	6,910	6,888	11.1 (0.39)	12.2 (0.42)	12.1 (0.40)
Black or African American	11,152	962	1,047	1,519	8.6 (0.77)	9.4 (0.77)	13.7 (0.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	*48	*66	*98	*9.0 (3.43)	*11.1 (4.03)	16.1 (3.65)
Asian	2,621	185	216	248	6.9 (1.41)	8.1 (1.54)	9.5 (1.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	†	†	†	†	†	*19.2 (7.47)
2 or more races/7	2,133	232	283	384	11.4 (2.32)	14.1 (2.10)	18.1 (2.31)
Black or African American and white	620	*76	54	101	11.3 (2.93)	9.3 (2.71)	15.7 (3.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	*45	84	*78	*11.3 (4.06)	23.2 (5.58)	20.0 (5.59)
Hispanic Origin and Race/8							
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,235	1,231	1443	8.8 (0.62)	8.8 (0.55)	9.9 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	793	828	917	8.2 (0.74)	8.6 (0.68)	9.1 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	6,473	7,303	7,727	10.9 (0.39)	12.4 (0.43)	13.2 (0.42)
White, single race	43,429	5,161	5,768	5,634	11.8 (0.47)	13.3 (0.53)	13.0 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	10,741	929	1,025	1,452	8.6 (0.79)	9.6 (0.79)	13.6 (0.96)
Family structure/9							
Mother and father	53,216	5,625	6,222	6,677	10.8 (0.40)	11.9 (0.44)	12.5 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,958	1,672	1,924	2,239	10.3 (0.70)	12.0 (0.71)	14.2 (0.80)
Father, no mother	2,309	211	212	125	7.7 (1.36)	8.2 (1.33)	5.5 (1.14)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	199	176	128	10.2 (1.77)	9.1 (1.59)	7.8 (1.63)
Parent's education/10							
Less than high school diploma	9,032	591	650	807	6.7 (0.65)	7.2 (0.71)	8.9 (0.80)
High school diploma or GED/11	16,411	1,279	1,751	1,778	7.6 (0.58)	10.5 (0.69)	10.8 (0.70)
More than high school diploma	45,516	5,635	5,937	6,452	12.5 (0.47)	13.2 (0.47)	14.2 (0.48)

Family income/12							
Less than $20,000	11,309	1,049	1,295	1,437	9.7 (0.73)	11.8 (0.90)	12.6 (0.93)
$20,000 or more	58,049	6,300	6,992	7,474	10.8 (0.38)	12.0 (0.40)	12.9 (0.41)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	962	1,236	1,230	9.4 (0.96)	12.1 (0.95)	12.0 (0.91)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	977	1,117	1,330	8.7 (0.78)	9.9 (0.84)	11.7 (0.88)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	919	1,125	1,253	10.5 (1.00)	12.9 (1.06)	14.0 (1.13)
$75,000 or more	18,933	2,598	2,682	2,757	13.4 (0.74)	13.9 (0.76)	14.7 (0.78)
Poverty status/13							
Poor	9,643	836	1,021	1226	8.9 (0.86)	10.8 (0.97)	12.7 (1.04)
Near poor	13,101	1,237	1,606	1,533	9.6 (0.87)	12.4 (0.91)	11.6 (0.80)
Not poor	35,457	4,262	4,622	5,045	11.9 (0.50)	13.0 (0.53)	14.3 (0.56)
Health insurance coverage/14							
Private	45,237	5,416	5,548	5,814	11.7 (0.44)	12.2 (0.45)	13.0 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	1,589	2,234	2,410	8.8 (0.63)	12.2 (0.71)	12.4 (0.73)
Other	1,731	143	135	248	8.7 (1.89)	8.4 (1.89)	14.3 (2.30)
Uninsured	6,741	543	613	692	7.8 (0.82)	8.9 (0.95)	10.7 (1.02)
Place of residence							
Large MSA/15	35,071	3,719	3,774	4,787	10.8 (0.48)	10.9 (0.49)	13.6 (0.54)
Small MSA/15	24,355	2,476	2,836	2,786	10.2 (0.57)	11.7 (0.62)	11.4 (0.60)
Not in MSA/15	13,950	1,513	1,924	1,597	10.7 (0.86)	13.7 (0.93)	11.6 (0.82)
Region							
Northeast	12,873	1,316	1,270	1,644	10.1 (0.76)	9.8 (0.76)	12.8 (0.90)
Midwest	17,719	1,860	1,966	2,484	10.5 (0.68)	11.1 (0.70)	14.0 (0.79)
South	26,700	2,647	3,841	3,031	10.1 (0.53)	14.6 (0.67)	11.4 (0.58)
West	16,083	1,885	1,458	2,011	11.7 (0.85)	9.1 (0.67)	12.5 (0.71)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	60,281	6,101	6,230	7,091	10.3 (0.38)	10.4 (0.37)	11.7 (0.39)
Good	11,539	1,319	1,790	1,715	11.3 (0.81)	15.6 (0.99)	15.0 (0.96)
Fair/poor	1,540	288	515	363	18.5 (3.02)	34.4 (3.90)	24.1 (3.36)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 The data in this table are based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has {child's name} had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table V in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

		Ever told had			
			Attention Deficit		Attention Deficit
Selected characteristics		Learning disability/1	Hyperactivity Disorder/2	Learning disability	Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands/3			Percent/4 (standard error)	
Total/5(age-adjusted)	61,192	4,244	3,998	6.9 (0.30)	6.5 (0.28)
Total/5 (crude)	61,192	4,244	3,998	6.9 (0.30)	6.5 (0.29)
Sex					
Male	31,235	2,711	2,854	8.7 (0.46)	9.1 (0.47)
Female	29,957	1,534	1,143	5.1 (0.36)	3.8 (0.29)
Age/6					
3-4 years	8,119	125	*60	1.5 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.26)
5-11 years	27,766	1,791	1,682	6.5 (0.42)	6.1 (0.40)
12-17 years	25,307	2,329	2,256	9.2 (0.53)	8.9 (0.53)
Race					
1 race/7	59,480	4,104	3,842	6.9 (0.30)	6.4 (0.28)
White	47,287	3,233	3,123	6.8 (0.33)	6.6 (0.33)
Black or African American	9,355	774	634	8.2 (0.85)	6.8 (0.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native	510	*37	*40	*7.4 (3.21)	*8.2 (3.18)
Asian	2,219	*48	*44	*2.1 (0.81)	*2.0 (0.72)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	109	†	–	†	–
2 or more races/8	1,712	141	156	9.0 (2.50)	9.1 (2.05)
Black or African American and white	479	*37	70	*7.8 (2.80)	13.1 (3.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	284	†	*21	†	*7.1 (3.15)
Hispanic Origin and Race/9					
Hispanic or Latino	11,600	807	533	7.1 (0.60)	4.7 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	7,967	505	327	6.5 (0.69)	4.2 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,592	3,438	3,465	6.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.33)
White, single race	36,546	2,525	2,680	6.8 (0.39)	7.2 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race	9,038	744	616	8.2 (0.87)	6.9 (0.74)
Family structure/10					
Mother and father	43,698	2,651	2,439	6.1 (0.35)	5.6 (0.33)
Mother, no father	13,677	1,272	1,143	9.2 (0.68)	8.3 (0.65)
Father, no mother	2,125	140	151	6.3 (1.36)	6.4 (1.24)
Neither mother nor father	1,693	181	264	10.4 (2.05)	15.9 (2.32)

Parent's education/11					
Less than high school diploma	7,439	548	395	7.5 (0.84)	5.4 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED/12	13,730	1,017	985	7.2 (0.64)	7.0 (0.66)
More than high school diploma	37,871	2,497	2,354	6.6 (0.37)	6.2 (0.36)
Family income/13					
Less than $20,000	8,995	1,016	782	11.6 (0.94)	8.9 (0.78)
$20,000 or more	48,913	3,125	3,141	6.3 (0.32)	6.3 (0.32)
$20,000-$34,999	8,567	587	587	6.9 (0.80)	6.9 (0.83)
$35,000-$54,999	9,462	667	662	7.1 (0.77)	7.0 (0.76)
$55,000-$74,999	7,287	424	495	5.8 (0.79)	6.8 (0.92)
$75,000 or more	16,211	953	970	5.7 (0.52)	5.8 (0.52)
Poverty status/14					
Poor	7,732	851	605	11.2 (1.04)	7.9 (0.82)
Near poor	10,866	859	868	8.0 (0.75)	8.1 (0.83)
Not poor	30,014	1,779	1,884	5.8 (0.38)	6.2 (0.39)
Health insurance coverage/15					
Private	38,517	2,255	2,375	5.7 (0.35)	6.0 (0.36)
Medicaid or other public	15,085	1,584	1,278	11.2 (0.79)	9.0 (0.68)
Other	1,364	*58	54	4.5 (1.35)	4.2 (1.24)
Uninsured	6,056	343	282	5.4 (0.74)	4.5 (0.70)
Place of residence					
Large MSA/16	29,038	1,914	1,630	6.6 (0.42)	5.6 (0.40)
Small MSA/16	20,330	1,518	1,502	7.4 (0.53)	7.4 (0.47)
Not in MSA/16	11,824	812	866	6.8 (0.70)	7.3 (0.73)
Region					
Northeast	10,810	830	537	7.5 (0.72)	4.9 (0.54)
Midwest	14,848	1,118	1,136	7.5 (0.67)	7.6 (0.66)
South	22,066	1,541	1,691	7.1 (0.50)	7.8 (0.51)
West	13,468	755	632	5.6 (0.56)	4.6 (0.47)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	49,965	2,697	2,904	5.4 (0.30)	5.8 (0.30)
Good	9,896	1,148	853	11.5 (0.95)	8.6 (0.84)
Fair/poor	1,316	397	238	30.2 (3.77)	17.1 (2.76)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that {child's name} had a learning disability?"

/2 Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that {child's name} had Attention Hyperactivity Disorder or Attention Deficit Disorder?"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 3-17 years" column.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/7 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/8 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/10 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/11 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/13 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/14 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/15 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 3-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table VI in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months/1	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months/1
	Number in thousands/2		Percent/3 (standard error)
Total/4(age-adjusted)	73,376	9,724	13.3 (0.38)
Total/4 (crude)	73,376	9,724	13.3 (0.37)
Sex			
Male	37,511	5,431	14.5 (0.54)
Female	35,865	4,293	11.9 (0.50)
Age/5			
0-4 years	20,303	1,803	8.9 (0.57)
5-11 years	27,766	3,773	13.6 (0.61)
12-17 years	25,307	4,148	16.4 (0.69)
Race			
1 race/6	71,242	9,393	13.2 (0.38)
White	56,761	7,701	13.6 (0.44)
Black or African American	11,152	1,405	12.7 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	118	20.9 (5.29)
Asian	2,621	148	5.6 (1.18)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	†	29.9 (3.80)
2 or more races/7	2,133	331	16.3 (2.21)
Black or African American and white	620	108	17.6 (3.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	*67	17.7 (4.66)
Hispanic Origin and Race/8			
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,299	9.2 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	795	8.2 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	8,425	14.3 (0.44)
White only	43,429	6,567	15.0 (0.53)
Black or African American only	10,741	1,333	12.5 (0.89)
Family structure/9			
Mother and father	53,216	6,735	12.8 (0.45)
Mother, no father	15,958	2,398	14.9 (0.83)
Father, no mother	2,309	246	9.3 (1.55)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	344	17.6 (2.30)
Parent's education/10			
Less than high school diploma	9,032	794	8.9 (0.85)
High school diploma or GED/11	16,411	2,079	12.6 (0.79)
More than high school	45,516	6,494	14.3 (0.49)
Family income/12			
Less than $20,000	11,309	1,731	15.8 (1.07)
$20,000 or more	58,049	7,759	13.3 (0.43)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	1,376	13.4 (1.06)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	1,300	11.5 (0.85)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	1,278	14.6 (1.19)
$75,000 or more	18,933	2,750	14.3 (0.74)

Poverty status/13			
Poor	9,643	1,427	15.1 (1.17)
Near poor	13,101	1,718	13.2 (0.92)
Not poor	35,457	4,993	14.0 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage/14			
Private	45,237	6,083	13.2 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	2,880	15.6 (0.81)
Other	1,731	244	14.7 (2.56)
Uninsured	6,741	508	7.3 (0.91)
Place of residence			
Large MSA/15	35,071	4,005	11.5 (0.49)
Small MSA/15	24,355	3,641	14.9 (0.66)
Not in MSA/15	13,950	2,078	14.8 (1.03)
Region			
Northeast	12,873	1,715	13.2 (0.92)
Midwest	17,719	2,448	13.8 (0.77)
South	26,700	4,060	15.3 (0.68)
West	16,083	1,500	9.3 (0.64)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good	60,281	6,518	10.9 (0.38)
Good	11,539	2,314	20.0 (1.18)
Fair/poor	1,540	888	56.6 (3.70)

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

/1 Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months is based on the question, "Does {child's name} now have a problem for which {he/she} has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table VII in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status/1			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Number in thousands/2			
Total/3 (crude)	73,376	39,979	20,302	11,539	1,540
Sex					
Male	37,511	20,116	10,285	6,176	931
Female	35,865	19,863	10,017	5,363	608
Age					
0-4 years	20,303	11,886	5,295	2,771	350
5-11 years	27,766	15,198	7,458	4,569	539
12-17 years	25,307	12,895	7,548	4,199	651
Race					
1 race/4	71,242	38,794	19,689	11,278	1,468
White	56,761	31,809	15,599	8,280	1,068
Black or African American	11,152	5,372	3,014	2,390	368
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	265	191	111	†
Asian	2,621	1,284	874	455	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	*64	†	*42	–
2 or more races/5	2,133	1,185	613	261	*72
Black or African American and white	620	335	188	84	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	185	106	*64	†
Hispanic Origin and Race/6					
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	6,147	4,060	3,754	462
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	3,964	2,930	2,757	301
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	33,832	16,242	7,786	1,078
White only	43,429	26,167	11,826	4,775	656
Black or African American only	10,741	5,164	2,906	2,310	354
Family structure/7					
Mother and father	53,216	30,596	14,330	7,495	790
Mother, no father	15,958	7,365	4,716	3,244	622
Father, no mother	2,309	1,258	658	339	*54
Neither mother nor father	1,892	760	598	461	*74
Parent's education/8					
Less than high school diploma	9,032	3,527	2,486	2,571	445
High school diploma or GED/9	16,411	7,804	4,945	3,259	396
More than high school	45,516	27,758	12,016	5,115	625
Family income/10					
Less than $20,000	11,309	4,557	3,019	3,205	526
$20,000 or more	58,049	33,347	16,158	7,592	946
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	4,826	3,191	1,952	267
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	6,120	3,232	1,794	201
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	5,136	2,597	940	185
$75,000 or more	18,933	12,867	4,544	1,401	121

Poverty status/11					
Poor	9,643	3,831	2,679	2,680	454
Near poor	13,101	6,473	3,807	2,459	362
Not poor	35,457	22,195	9,432	3,442	388
Health insurance coverage/12					
Private	45,237	27,631	12,141	4,968	484
Medicaid or other public	19,467	8,155	5,623	4,834	851
Other	1,731	1,008	457	247	†
Uninsured	6,741	3,078	2,028	1,453	183
Place of residence					
Large MSA/13	35,071	19,589	9,448	5,442	580
Small MSA/13	24,355	13,464	6,508	3,835	545
Not in MSA/13	13,950	6,926	4,347	2,262	415
Region					
Northeast	12,873	7,443	3,218	1,972	241
Midwest	17,719	10,036	4,961	2,425	297
South	26,700	13,948	7,526	4,478	731
West	16,083	8,551	4,597	2,665	271

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 0-17 years" column.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/5 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/7 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/8 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/10 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/11 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status/1			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution/2 (standard error)			
Total/3(age-adjusted)	100.0	54.5 (0.59)	27.6 (0.49)	15.8 (0.41)	2.1 (0.16)
Total/3 (crude)	100.0	54.5 (0.60)	27.7 (0.50)	15.7 (0.41)	2.1 (0.16)
Sex					
Male	100.0	53.6 (0.79)	27.4 (0.69)	16.5 (0.56)	2.5 (0.25)
Female	100.0	55.4 (0.81)	27.9 (0.70)	14.9 (0.57)	1.7 (0.21)
Age/4					
0-4 years	100.0	58.5 (1.01)	26.1 (0.86)	13.6 (0.71)	1.7 (0.26)
5-11 years	100.0	54.7 (0.91)	26.9 (0.80)	16.5 (0.67)	1.9 (0.26)
12-17 years	100.0	51.0 (0.95)	29.8 (0.84)	16.6 (0.69)	2.6 (0.30)
Race					
1 race/5	100.0	54.5 (0.60)	27.6 (0.50)	15.9 (0.42)	2.1 (0.16)
White	100.0	56.1 (0.66)	27.5 (0.56)	14.6 (0.46)	1.9 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	48.3 (1.48)	26.9 (1.21)	21.5 (1.14)	3.3 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	45.2 (6.69)	31.9 (5.83)	18.9 (4.12)	†
Asian	100.0	48.9 (2.74)	33.3 (2.71)	17.4 (2.29)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*50.4 (15.39)	†	*43.9 (15.02)	–
2 or more races/6	100.0	54.8 (3.29)	29.6 (2.86)	12.2 (2.05)	3.4 (1.01)
Black or African American and white	100.0	53.4 (4.92)	31.1 (4.56)	13.6 (3.43)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	49.0 (6.39)	28.4 (5.76)	16.5 (4.59)	†
Hispanic Origin and Race/7					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.4 (1.07)	28.1 (0.99)	26.3 (1.00)	3.2 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.7 (1.26)	29.3 (1.22)	28.0 (1.21)	3.0 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.5 (0.67)	27.5 (0.57)	13.2 (0.44)	1.8 (0.17)
White only	100.0	60.3 (0.75)	27.2 (0.66)	11.0 (0.49)	1.5 (0.20)
Black or African American only	100.0	48.2 (1.53)	26.9 (1.24)	21.5 (1.18)	3.3 (0.50)
Family structure/8					
Mother and father	100.0	57.4 (0.68)	27.0 (0.58)	14.1 (0.48)	1.5 (0.16)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.3 (1.19)	29.5 (1.05)	20.4 (0.92)	3.9 (0.44)
Father, no mother	100.0	56.9 (2.66)	27.5 (2.49)	13.5 (1.88)	*2.0 (0.75)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	41.3 (3.18)	31.3 (2.90)	23.9 (2.60)	*3.6 (1.36)
Parent's education/9					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	38.9 (1.50)	27.5 (1.41)	28.6 (1.36)	5.0 (0.78)
High school diploma or GED/10	100.0	47.7 (1.25)	30.1 (1.07)	19.8 (0.98)	2.4 (0.37)
More than high school	100.0	61.0 (0.70)	26.4 (0.62)	11.3 (0.45)	1.4 (0.16)
Family income/11					
Less than $20,000	100.0	39.7 (1.35)	26.8 (1.15)	28.7 (1.26)	4.7 (0.59)
$20,000 or more	100.0	57.6 (0.65)	27.8 (0.56)	13.1 (0.43)	1.6 (0.16)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	47.2 (1.51)	31.2 (1.36)	19.1 (1.13)	2.6 (0.49)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	53.9 (1.43)	28.4 (1.23)	15.8 (1.03)	1.8 (0.38)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	57.8 (1.56)	29.4 (1.43)	10.7 (0.94)	2.1 (0.57)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.3 (1.06)	23.8 (0.98)	7.3 (0.56)	0.6 (0.17)

Poverty status/12								
Poor	100.0	39.3	(1.56)	27.8	(1.40)	28.1	(1.42)	4.7	(0.71)
Near poor	100.0	49.3	(1.35)	29.1	(1.22)	18.8	(1.05)	2.8	(0.40)
Not poor	100.0	62.8	(0.78)	26.4	(0.72)	9.7	(0.45)	1.1	(0.18)
Health insurance coverage/13								
Private	100.0	61.4	(0.70)	26.6	(0.61)	10.9	(0.44)	1.1	(0.16)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	41.3	(1.16)	28.9	(1.03)	25.2	(0.95)	4.6	(0.46)
Other	100.0	57.2	(3.13)	27.1	(2.58)	14.7	(2.34)	†
Uninsured	100.0	46.5	(1.81)	30.1	(1.68)	20.9	(1.45)	2.5	(0.61)
Place of residence								
Large MSA/14	100.0	55.8	(0.81)	27.0	(0.69)	15.6	(0.58)	1.6	(0.19)
Small MSA/14	100.0	55.3	(1.07)	26.7	(0.87)	15.8	(0.72)	2.2	(0.28)
Not in MSA/14	100.0	49.8	(1.47)	31.0	(1.21)	16.2	(1.02)	3.0	(0.49)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	57.9	(1.37)	25.0	(1.07)	15.3	(0.99)	1.8	(0.35)
Midwest	100.0	56.6	(1.25)	27.9	(1.02)	13.7	(0.87)	1.7	(0.30)
South	100.0	52.1	(0.97)	28.3	(0.83)	16.8	(0.68)	2.8	(0.32)
West	100.0	53.2	(1.29)	28.6	(1.09)	16.5	(0.86)	1.7	(0.28)

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

/2 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table VIII in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
				Number in thousands/2					
Total/3 (crude)	10,344	45,840	630	2,659	7,988	346	393	779	300
Sex									
Male	5,572	22,882	321	1,405	4,286	124	262	428	199
Female	4,772	22,958	309	1,255	3,702	222	131	351	101
Age									
1-4 years	3,148	10,451	151	789	1,382	*55	109	121	*62
5-11 years	3,924	18,489	227	992	3,460	*117	144	281	113
12-17 years	3,272	16,900	252	878	3,146	175	140	377	124
Race									
1 race/4	9,899	44,623	615	2,588	7,821	346	386	733	281
White	7,709	36,422	522	1,903	5,715	263	275	541	195
Black or African American	1,548	6,303	60	542	1,668	*63	*95	186	*78
American Indian or Alaska Native	122	320	†	*22	79	†	†	†	†
Asian	493	1,532	*30	108	344	–	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*46	–	†	†	†	–	–	–
2 or more races/5	445	1,217	†	*71	167	–	†	*46	†
Black or African American and white	80	386	†	*27	*48	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*41	222	†	†	*51	–	†	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/6									
Hispanic or Latino	2,331	7,067	144	921	2,508	110	162	221	*55
Mexican or Mexican American	1,493	4,875	73	706	1,806	94	*112	140	*30
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,013	38,773	486	1,738	5,480	236	232	558	245
White only	5,578	29,863	392	1,035	3,379	*158	123	355	144
Black or African American only	1,462	6,118	60	529	1,607	*60	*95	174	*75
Family structure/7									
Mother and father	7,474	34,233	464	1,668	5,243	206	187	428	150
Mother, no father	2,255	9,113	142	756	2,223	118	195	258	138
Father, no mother	341	1,506	†	117	204	†	†	*37	†
Neither mother nor father	274	988	*21	119	318	†	†	†	†
Parent's education/8									
Less than high school diploma	1,348	4,238	65	662	1,694	*96	*126	233	*79
High school diploma or GED/9	2,114	9,803	106	678	2,302	*72	*138	187	*62
More than high school	6,573	30,520	422	1,191	3,559	167	126	303	154
Family income/10									
Less than $20,000	1,444	5,487	*77	724	2,162	*128	119	271	111
$20,000 or more	8,344	37,935	522	1,746	5,319	211	253	479	182
$20,000-$34,999	1,459	6,081	104	484	1,280	*89	*78	107	*54
$35,000-$54,999	1,751	7,024	*57	445	1,225	*49	*65	*84	*52
$55,000-$74,999	1,285	6,012	*68	248	628	†	†	*120	*24
$75,000 or more	2,790	13,476	159	350	956	†	†	*61	†
Poverty status/11									
Poor	1,258	4,744	*49	680	1,697	137	*119	219	*87
Near poor	1,918	7,731	115	629	1,623	*94	*101	166	*83
Not poor	5,285	24,365	276	837	2,393	*88	*101	218	68
Health insurance coverage/12									
Private	6,425	30,936	366	1,162	3,532	126	*88	283	107
Medicaid or other public	2,850	9,585	160	1,144	3,162	162	283	373	152
Other	151	1,158	†	72	174	–	†	†	–
Uninsured	880	4,046	94	279	1,087	*58	†	*108	†

Place of residence									
Large MSA/13	5,142	21,773	347	1,255	3,754	188	144	318	94
Small MSA/13	3,425	15,349	192	938	2,640	91	146	272	*101
Not in MSA/13	1,776	8,718	91	467	1,594	*68	*103	188	105
Region									
Northeast	1,702	8,152	176	467	1,402	†	*73	124	*34
Midwest	2,376	11,573	112	503	1,702	*124	*74	112	87
South	3,863	16,125	237	1,155	2,979	86	194	370	146
West	2,404	9,991	105	534	1,904	108	*53	173	*33

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say {child's name}'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I).

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/5 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/7 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/8 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/10 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/11 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	Current health status/1								
	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution/2 (standard error)								
Total/3 (age-adjusted)	18.1 (0.49)	10.8 (0.49)	1.1 (0.11)	24.5 (1.15)	72.4 (1.22)	3.1 (0.54)	27.4 (3.88)	52.1 (4.13)	20.5 (3.24)
Total/3 (crude)	18.2 (0.49)	10.7 (0.49)	1.1 (0.11)	24.2 (1.15)	72.7 (1.23)	3.2 (0.55)	26.7 (3.75)	52.9 (4.07)	20.4 (3.15)
Sex									
Male	19.3 (0.70)	9.6 (0.72)	1.1 (0.17)	24.3 (1.51)	73.6 (1.55)	2.1 (0.58)	30.4 (5.16)	47.0 (5.11)	22.6 (4.38)
Female	17.0 (0.64)	11.9 (0.66)	1.1 (0.16)	24.8 (1.68)	71.1 (1.85)	4.1 (0.88)	23.8 (6.28)	58.8 (6.67)	17.5 (4.92)
Age/4									
1-4 years	22.9 (1.05)	6.0 (1.07)	1.1 (0.21)	35.5 (2.95)	62.1 (3.01)	*2.5 (1.03)	37.5 (8.93)	41.3 (8.99)	*21.3 (8.38)
5-11 years	17.3 (0.78)	11.7 (0.79)	1.0 (0.18)	21.7 (1.60)	75.7 (1.68)	2.6 (0.75)	26.7 (6.47)	52.2 (6.78)	21.1 (4.91)
12-17 years	16.0 (0.75)	12.7 (0.78)	1.2 (0.20)	20.9 (1.81)	74.9 (1.99)	4.2 (1.02)	21.8 (5.29)	58.8 (5.77)	19.4 (4.41)
Race									
1 race/5	17.9 (0.47)	11.0 (0.47)	1.1 (0.11)	24.4 (1.16)	72.4 (1.24)	3.2 (0.55)	28.6 (4.05)	51.2 (4.22)	20.2 (3.30)
White	17.2 (0.50)	11.7 (0.51)	1.2 (0.13)	24.5 (1.36)	72.2 (1.47)	3.3 (0.68)	28.1 (4.84)	52.3 (5.21)	19.5 (4.00)
Black or African American	19.5 (1.38)	9.7 (1.37)	0.8 (0.22)	24.3 (2.60)	72.9 (2.79)	*2.8 (1.16)	26.8 (7.13)	51.5 (7.01)	21.7 (6.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	26.8 (6.05)	12.6 (6.02)	†	*24.2 (8.98)	71.7 (9.29)	†	48.8 (12.51)	40.9 (6.01)	†
Asian	24.0 (2.73)	14.5 (2.78)	*1.5 (0.57)	26.8 (5.53)	73.2 (5.53)	–	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	40.7 (7.70)	9.3 (7.70)	–	34.6 (9.88)	34.1 (8.75)	*31.3 (12.76)	–	–	–
2 or more races/6	26.3 (4.66)	12.7 (4.61)	–	33.6 (7.67)	66.4 (7.67)	–	†	53.4 (12.49)	33.7 (12.74)
Black or African American and white	16.8 (4.45)	12.8 (4.46)	†	40.3 (11.90)	59.7 (11.90)	–	†	45.6 (0.00)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	14.3 (4.60)	12.2 (5.65)	†	†	85.0 (9.93)	–	†	75.9 (20.57)	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/7									
Hispanic or Latino	24.0 (1.07)	14.5 (1.08)	1.5 (0.26)	26.1 (1.67)	70.8 (1.78)	3.1 (0.78)	36.6 (7.19)	50.1 (6.45)	*13.3 (4.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	22.8 (1.29)	16.0 (1.29)	1.2 (0.28)	27.0 (1.97)	69.3 (2.10)	3.6 (1.01)	40.0 (9.50)	49.3 (8.48)	*10.7 (4.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.9 (0.54)	12.1 (0.55)	1.0 (0.12)	23.9 (1.50)	73.0 (1.59)	3.1 (0.71)	23.7 (4.49)	52.4 (5.07)	23.9 (4.26)
White only	15.5 (0.55)	13.4 (0.57)	1.1 (0.15)	23.2 (2.00)	73.3 (2.17)	3.5 (1.01)	20.5 (5.42)	55.4 (7.23)	24.1 (5.95)
Black or African American only	19.1 (1.40)	10.1 (1.39)	0.8 (0.22)	24.5 (2.67)	72.7 (2.86)	*2.8 (1.20)	28.0 (7.35)	50.2 (7.09)	*21.8 (6.73)
Family structure/8									
Mother and father	17.6 (0.57)	11.3 (0.58)	1.1 (0.13)	23.5 (1.46)	73.7 (1.56)	2.8 (0.67)	24.3 (5.25)	55.6 (6.00)	20.1 (4.51)
Mother, no father	19.8 (1.02)	9.0 (1.03)	1.2 (0.27)	24.8 (2.07)	71.4 (2.19)	3.8 (1.01)	33.6 (5.94)	42.8 (5.77)	23.6 (5.22)
Father, no mother	18.3 (2.23)	11.3 (2.23)	†	34.0 (6.51)	62.3 (6.79)	†	†	75.6 (9.09)	†
Neither mother nor father	21.2 (3.01)	7.4 (2.99)	*1.4 (0.66)	26.4 (5.14)	72.2 (5.23)	†	†	73.0 (3.73)	25.3 (2.90)
Parent's education/9									
Less than high school diploma	23.7 (1.55)	15.1 (1.55)	1.2 (0.31)	27.1 (2.15)	68.8 (2.47)	*4.1 (1.48)	28.9 (7.50)	53.1 (7.43)	*18.1 (5.66)
High school diploma or GED/10	17.5 (0.99)	11.6 (1.00)	0.9 (0.21)	22.3 (2.09)	75.4 (2.18)	*2.3 (0.71)	39.1 (7.96)	45.9 (7.65)	*15.0 (4.93)
More than high school	17.4 (0.62)	11.5 (0.63)	1.1 (0.14)	24.7 (1.75)	72.0 (1.83)	3.4 (0.86)	20.9 (4.47)	51.1 (5.95)	28.0 (5.27)
Family income/11									
Less than $20,000	20.2 (1.30)	8.6 (1.33)	*1.2 (0.37)	24.1 (2.01)	71.6 (2.29)	4.3 (1.24)	24.2 (5.61)	54.2 (6.34)	21.6 (5.28)
$20,000 or more	17.8 (0.55)	11.1 (0.56)	1.1 (0.12)	24.4 (1.45)	72.8 (1.51)	2.9 (0.64)	29.4 (5.22)	50.8 (5.45)	19.8 (4.13)
$20,000-$34,999	19.0 (1.27)	9.7 (1.29)	1.3 (0.31)	26.1 (2.79)	69.1 (3.01)	*4.8 (1.65)	34.5 (10.89)	44.2 (9.66)	*21.4 (7.29)
$35,000-$54,999	19.7 (1.25)	9.7 (1.27)	*0.6 (0.21)	25.7 (2.96)	71.5 (3.06)	*2.8 (1.20)	33.0 (10.46)	41.8 (9.80)	*25.2 (8.83)
$55,000-$74,999	17.1 (1.28)	11.9 (1.29)	*1.0 (0.32)	28.1 (3.99)	68.8 (4.03)	†	*21.2 (8.48)	66.7 (9.73)	*12.1 (5.00)
$75,000 or more	17.2 (0.89)	11.9 (0.91)	1.0 (0.21)	26.7 (3.70)	69.8 (3.87)	†	29.7 (5.83)	*35.7 (11.79)	*34.5 (10.61)
Poverty status/12									
Poor	20.4 (1.54)	8.8 (1.55)	*0.8 (0.28)	27.3 (2.48)	67.3 (2.79)	5.5 (1.44)	28.0 (7.64)	51.8 (7.70)	20.1 (5.83)
Near poor	19.4 (1.20)	9.4 (1.23)	1.2 (0.26)	26.8 (2.57)	69.1 (2.72)	*4.1 (1.43)	29.8 (7.78)	47.3 (7.80)	22.9 (6.65)
Not poor	17.7 (0.67)	11.4 (0.68)	0.9 (0.14)	25.9 (2.22)	71.5 (2.30)	*2.6 (0.96)	26.8 (6.69)	56.6 (8.25)	*16.6 (5.04)
Health insurance coverage/13									
Private	17.1 (0.57)	11.9 (0.58)	1.0 (0.13)	25.1 (1.85)	72.3 (1.91)	2.7 (0.79)	*19.3 (6.98)	57.9 (8.04)	22.8 (6.40)
Medicaid or other public	22.1 (1.10)	6.6 (1.13)	1.3 (0.28)	25.2 (1.74)	71.0 (1.94)	3.8 (1.07)	35.2 (5.30)	46.1 (5.15)	18.7 (3.91)
Other	11.3 (2.54)	17.8 (2.66)	†	29.9 (7.17)	70.1 (7.17)	–	†	88.4 (8.65)	–
Uninsured	17.6 (1.45)	10.6 (1.52)	1.8 (0.45)	20.0 (2.80)	76.8 (2.96)	*3.2 (1.12)	†	53.2 (10.61)	41.1 (10.27)
Place of residence									
Large MSA/14	18.8 (0.68)	10.0 (0.70)	1.3 (0.18)	24.5 (1.69)	72.0 (1.83)	3.6 (0.92)	26.8 (5.30)	55.9 (5.88)	17.3 (4.03)
Small MSA/14	17.9 (0.90)	11.0 (0.91)	1.0 (0.18)	25.8 (1.91)	71.7 (1.92)	2.5 (0.71)	27.6 (6.07)	53.2 (6.26)	19.3 (5.33)
Not in MSA/14	16.9 (1.10)	12.2 (1.08)	0.8 (0.23)	22.3 (2.64)	74.7 (2.93)	*2.9 (1.08)	*27.1 (8.18)	45.6 (7.60)	27.3 (7.29)

Region																		
Northeast	17.0	(1.01)	11.2	(1.05)	1.8	(0.36)	25.7	(3.11)	72.8	(3.15)		†	*30.9	(9.84)	53.6	(8.45)	*15.5	(6.26)
Midwest	16.8	(0.97)	12.4	(0.98)	0.8	(0.20)	22.1	(2.76)	72.4	(3.17)	*5.4	(1.89)	30.6	(7.77)	39.9	(7.67)	29.5	(7.86)
South	19.0	(0.79)	9.8	(0.80)	1.2	(0.19)	27.4	(1.77)	70.6	(1.85)	2.0	(0.54)	27.6	(5.31)	51.6	(5.03)	20.8	(4.73)
West	19.2	(1.18)	9.9	(1.18)	0.8	(0.18)	21.5	(2.08)	74.4	(2.26)	4.1	(1.17)	*20.9	(6.38)	63.5	(8.30)	*15.6	(6.34)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say {child's name}'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

/2 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.   This table consists of conditional percentages: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percentages in columns 1-3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 4-6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 7-9.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 1-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table IX in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Number of school days missed in past 12 months/1

Selected characteristics	All Children 5-17 years	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
				Number in thousands/2			
Total/3 (crude)	53,073	14,304	15,048	14,313	5,412	2,594	440
	53,073	14,304	15,048	14,313	5,412	2,594	440
Sex							
Male	27,131	7,402	7,541	7,401	2,738	1,291	266
Female	25,942	6,902	7,508	6,912	2,674	1,303	174
Age							
5-11 years	27,766	7,146	8,100	7,749	2,792	1,116	358
12-17 years	25,307	7,157	6,948	6,564	2,620	1,478	†
Race							
1 race/4	51,611	14,027	14,582	13,921	5,177	2,527	424
White	41,113	10,038	11,861	11,545	4,363	2,202	400
Black or African American	8,056	3,072	2,086	1,844	605	264	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native	412	118	87	*100	*70	*29	–
Asian	1,967	794	544	393	124	*31	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	63	†	†	†	†	–	–
2 or more races/5	1,462	277	466	391	*235	*67	†
Black or African American and white	402	76	147	125	*24	*22	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	258	*56	*60	95	*35	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/6							
Hispanic or Latino	9,921	3,387	2,428	2,500	854	445	104
Mexican or Mexican American	6,790	2,303	1,639	1,809	558	302	*58
Not Hispanic or Latino	43,152	10,917	12,620	11,812	4,558	2,149	336
White only	31,921	6,898	9,643	9,172	3,583	1,794	308
Black or African American only	7,791	2,997	1,983	1,784	593	264	*15
Family structure/7							
Mother and father	37,576	10,027	11,406	9,980	3,688	1,582	327
Mother, no father	12,019	3,133	2,895	3,544	1,350	772	77
Father, no mother	1,957	596	431	484	225	127	†
Neither mother nor father	1,521	547	317	305	149	113	†
Parent's education/8							
Less than high school diploma	6,358	2,434	1,272	1,506	542	371	*73
High school diploma or GED/9	12,032	3,274	3,112	3,379	1,249	616	97
More than high school	32,777	7,922	10,298	9,106	3,455	1,494	241
Family income/10							
Less than $20,000	7,663	2,312	1,527	1,970	950	649	*54
$20,000 or more	42,666	11,080	12,837	11,694	4,240	1,903	368
$20,000-$34,999	7,388	2,111	1,841	2,023	767	447	111
$35,000-$54,999	8,113	2,255	2,310	2,215	733	445	100
$55,000-$74,999	6,271	1,511	2,050	1,813	568	242	*51
$75,000 or more	14,345	3,118	4,791	4,184	1,626	496	*74

Poverty status/11							
Poor	6,674	1,984	1,379	1,787	793	534	*54
Near poor	9,309	2,830	2,300	2,509	935	516	124
Not poor	26,191	5,917	8,534	7,538	2,760	1,101	212
Health insurance coverage/12							
Private	33,863	8,467	10,733	9,329	3,265	1,382	208
Medicaid or other public	12,579	3,613	2,669	3,344	1,553	929	130
Other	1,162	372	328	340	*52	*41	†
Uninsured	5,319	1,790	1,301	1,283	511	237	*87
Place of residence							
Large MSA/13	25,045	7,150	7,218	6,596	2,265	1,192	136
Small MSA/13	17,676	4,627	4,759	4,873	2,117	833	162
Not in MSA/13	10,352	2,526	3,072	2,843	1,030	570	142
Region							
Northeast	9,587	2,437	2,888	2,647	944	458	71
Midwest	12,830	3,077	3,820	3,457	1,439	657	137
South	18,877	5,563	5,163	4,916	1,797	909	147
West	11,779	3,227	3,177	3,292	1,232	570	*85
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	43,100	11,723	12,946	11,794	4,164	1,463	329
Good	8,768	2,434	2,004	2,270	1,055	751	*51
Fair/poor	1,189	143	99	249	193	378	*60

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

/1 "Number of school days missed in past 12 months" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since {12 month reference date}, about how many days did {child's name} miss school because of illness or injury?"

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 5-17 years" column.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/5 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/7 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/8 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/10 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/11 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Number of school days missed in past 12 months/1

Selected characteristics	All children 5-17 years	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
				Percent distribution/2 (standard error)			
Total/3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	27.4 (0.61)	8.9 (0.57)	27.5 (0.61)	10.4 (0.42)	4.9 (0.28)	0.9 (0.11)
Total/3 (crude)	100.0	27.4 (0.61)	28.9 (0.57)	27.5 (0.61)	10.4 (0.42)	5.0 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)
Sex							
Male	100.0	27.7 (0.84)	28.3 (0.80)	27.8 (0.85)	10.3 (0.59)	4.8 (0.38)	1.0 (0.17)
Female	100.0	27.1 (0.84)	29.5 (0.82)	27.2 (0.85)	10.5 (0.55)	5.1 (0.42)	0.7 (0.13)
Age/4							
5-11 years	100.0	26.2 (0.80)	29.7 (0.79)	28.4 (0.83)	10.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.37)	1.3 (0.19)
12-17 years	100.0	28.8 (0.87)	28.0 (0.83)	26.4 (0.85)	10.5 (0.57)	5.9 (0.43)	0.3 (0.08)
Race							
1 race/5	100.0	27.6 (0.62)	28.8 (0.58)	27.5 (0.62)	10.2 (0.41)	4.9 (0.29)	0.9 (0.11)
White	100.0	24.8 (0.65)	29.4 (0.66)	28.6 (0.69)	10.8 (0.47)	5.4 (0.34)	1.0 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	38.9 (1.63)	26.7 (1.43)	23.3 (1.38)	7.6 (0.85)	3.2 (0.48)	*0.2 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.1 (5.44)	21.0 (4.65)	24.4 (6.62)	*18.9 (5.99)	*6.7 (2.92)	–
Asian	100.0	41.9 (3.23)	28.7 (3.07)	20.8 (2.70)	6.5 (1.65)	*1.6 (0.78)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	68.7 (15.13)	†	–	–
2 or more races/6	100.0	18.9 (3.30)	32.7 (3.23)	27.0 (3.53)	15.8 (4.14)	*4.7 (1.57)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	22.1 (5.27)	36.0 (5.75)	30.2 (5.61)	*5.1 (2.16)	*5.6 (1.91)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*21.2 (7.40)	24.5 (6.80)	35.7 (6.69)	*13.9 (5.35)	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/7							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.9 (1.19)	24.9 (1.04)	25.7 (1.12)	8.8 (0.74)	4.6 (0.58)	1.1 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.6 (1.44)	24.5 (1.20)	27.2 (1.40)	8.4 (0.85)	4.5 (0.69)	*0.9 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.7 (0.70)	29.8 (0.65)	27.9 (0.71)	10.7 (0.49)	5.0 (0.32)	0.8 (0.12)
White only	100.0	21.9 (0.75)	30.7 (0.77)	29.3 (0.82)	11.4 (0.58)	5.7 (0.40)	1.0 (0.16)
Black or African American only	100.0	39.2 (1.66)	26.2 (1.44)	23.3 (1.40)	7.7 (0.87)	3.3 (0.50)	*0.2 (0.10)
Family structure/8							
Mother and father	100.0	27.0 (0.74)	30.8 (0.71)	27.0 (0.71)	10.0 (0.51)	4.3 (0.32)	0.9 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.6 (1.15)	24.6 (1.14)	30.1 (1.26)	11.5 (0.80)	6.5 (0.64)	0.7 (0.18)
Father, no mother	100.0	31.9 (2.94)	22.6 (2.56)	26.3 (2.76)	11.8 (1.95)	6.3 (1.51)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	38.1 (3.40)	22.0 (3.19)	21.5 (2.83)	10.2 (1.93)	7.2 (1.63)	†
Parent's education/9							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	39.4 (1.76)	20.4 (1.33)	24.3 (1.53)	8.8 (1.04)	6.0 (0.97)	*1.2 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED/10	100.0	27.6 (1.18)	26.6 (1.19)	28.9 (1.32)	10.7 (0.86)	5.2 (0.56)	0.9 (0.26)
More than high school	100.0	24.3 (0.76)	31.7 (0.77)	28.0 (0.75)	10.6 (0.54)	4.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.13)
Family income/11							
Less than $20,000	100.0	31.0 (1.51)	20.4 (1.34)	26.4 (1.54)	12.7 (1.02)	8.7 (0.99)	*0.7 (0.24)
$20,000 or more	100.0	26.2 (0.67)	30.5 (0.65)	27.8 (0.68)	10.1 (0.47)	4.5 (0.30)	0.9 (0.13)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	28.7 (1.53)	25.3 (1.39)	27.9 (1.63)	10.5 (0.96)	6.1 (0.83)	1.6 (0.45)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	28.0 (1.42)	28.7 (1.44)	27.5 (1.43)	9.1 (1.00)	5.5 (0.70)	1.3 (0.32)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	24.3 (1.63)	32.9 (1.71)	29.0 (1.70)	9.2 (1.01)	3.8 (0.78)	*0.8 (0.33)
$75,000 or more	100.0	21.8 (1.02)	33.6 (1.21)	29.4 (1.17)	11.3 (0.84)	3.4 (0.43)	*0.5 (0.17)
Poverty status/12							
Poor	100.0	30.4 (1.72)	21.1 (1.54)	27.4 (1.76)	12.1 (1.15)	8.2 (1.11)	*0.8 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	30.7 (1.46)	25.0 (1.30)	27.3 (1.44)	10.1 (0.93)	5.6 (0.70)	1.4 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	22.7 (0.78)	32.8 (0.85)	29.0 (0.82)	10.5 (0.59)	4.2 (0.34)	0.8 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage/13							
Private	100.0	25.3 (0.73)	32.3 (0.74)	28.0 (0.75)	9.7 (0.50)	4.1 (0.31)	0.7 (0.11)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	29.8 (1.27)	21.8 (1.08)	27.0 (1.24)	12.6 (0.96)	7.7 (0.76)	1.0 (0.25)
Other	100.0	32.5 (3.63)	28.1 (3.75)	29.8 (3.96)	*4.5 (1.49)	*3.7 (1.60)	†
Uninsured	100.0	34.1 (1.76)	25.4 (1.65)	24.5 (1.76)	9.7 (1.26)	4.4 (0.80)	*1.8 (0.56)

Place of residence												
Large MSA/14	100.0	29.1	(0.85)	29.4	(0.86)	26.9	(0.86)	9.2	(0.54)	4.8	(0.41)	0.6 (0.12)
Small MSA/14	100.0	26.6	(1.10)	27.4	(0.94)	28.1	(1.09)	12.2	(0.82)	4.8	(0.47)	1.0 (0.20)
Not in MSA/14	100.0	24.8	(1.42)	30.2	(1.25)	27.8	(1.42)	10.1	(0.91)	5.6	(0.65)	1.5 (0.33)
Region												
Northeast	100.0	25.8	(1.36)	30.6	(1.35)	28.1	(1.43)	10.0	(0.95)	4.8	(0.61)	0.8 (0.23)
Midwest	100.0	24.4	(1.26)	30.4	(1.22)	27.5	(1.25)	11.5	(0.89)	5.2	(0.65)	1.1 (0.24)
South	100.0	30.0	(1.07)	27.9	(0.93)	26.6	(1.07)	9.7	(0.61)	4.9	(0.46)	0.8 (0.18)
West	100.0	27.8	(1.22)	27.4	(1.18)	28.6	(1.22)	10.6	(1.04)	4.8	(0.57)	*0.8 (0.23)
Current health status												
Excellent/very good	100.0	27.6	(0.66)	30.6	(0.65)	27.8	(0.68)	9.8	(0.46)	3.4	(0.24)	0.8 (0.12)
Good	100.0	28.3	(1.47)	23.4	(1.33)	26.6	(1.38)	12.3	(1.07)	8.7	(1.00)	*0.6 (0.21)
Fair/poor	100.0	*12.5	(3.78)	8.6	(2.03)	22.7	(3.50)	16.9	(3.28)	33.7	(4.33)	*5.6 (2.09)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 Number of school days missed in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since {12 month reference date}, about how many days did {child's name} miss school because of illness or injury?"

/2 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table X in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health c
for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care/1	Clinic	Doctor office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place
					Number in thousands/3			
Total/4 (crude)	73,376	69,711	14,283	53,921	370	753	233	95
Sex								
Male	37,511	35,523	7,276	27,429	191	395	*141	*55
Female	35,865	34,188	7,006	26,491	179	358	92	*41
Age								
0-4 years	20,303	19,702	4,121	15,203	96	214	*38	†
5-11 years	27,766	26,525	5,426	20,494	144	305	*113	*15
12-17 years	25,307	23,484	4,735	18,224	130	233	*81	*63
Race								
1 race/5	71,242	67,654	13,711	52,494	366	714	226	90
White	56,761	53,968	10,343	42,744	192	413	179	70
Black or African American	11,152	10,570	2,551	7,572	138	249	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	565	303	240	†	†	†	–
Asian	2,621	2,439	495	1,864	†	*49	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	*113	†	*75	†	–	–	–
2 or more races/6	2,133	2,057	571	1,427	†	*39	†	†
Black or African American and white	620	593	115	463	†	†	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	365	125	228	–	†	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/7								
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	12,937	4,639	7,810	146	240	*54	*30
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	8,781	3,430	5,006	117	147	*47	*29
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	56,774	9,643	46,111	224	513	179	*65
White only	43,429	42,048	6,043	35,537	*58	228	*128	*40
Black or African American only	10,741	10,177	2,439	7,333	138	212	†	†
Family structure/8								
Mother and father	53,216	50,839	9,216	40,661	222	479	195	*37
Mother, no father	15,958	15,143	4,210	10,534	101	204	*36	*39
Father, no mother	2,309	2,032	411	1,537	*26	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father	1,892	1,697	446	1,189	*21	*29	–	†
Parent's education/9								
Less than high school diploma	9,032	7,958	3,392	4,194	124	200	†	†
High school diploma or GED/10	16,411	15,483	3,879	11,085	129	249	*94	*38
More than high school	45,516	44,128	6,467	37,135	91	274	113	*34
Family income/11								
Less than $20,000	11,309	10,515	3,799	6,265	117	268	*34	*27
$20,000 or more	58,049	55,555	9,668	44,927	246	462	166	*48
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	9,487	2,714	6,440	129	127	*61	†
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	10,756	2,123	8,432	*48	112	†	†
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	8,533	1,338	7,069	†	69	†	†
$75,000 or more	18,933	18,522	2,246	16,189	†	*42	†	†
Poverty status/12								
Poor	9,643	8,962	3,407	5,136	98	276	†	†
Near poor	13,101	12,205	3,178	8,661	136	122	*81	*21
Not poor	35,457	34,353	4,863	29,183	59	181	*30	†
Health insurance coverage/13								
Private	45,237	44,311	5,254	38,640	*28	200	*135	*25
Medicaid or other public	19,467	18,821	6,570	11,654	144	392	*39	†
Other	1,731	1,634	630	880	†	100	†	†
Uninsured	6,741	4,790	1,784	2,648	190	*58	†	*59

Place of residence								
Large MSA/14	35,071	33,301	6,509	25,903	244	475	130	*14
Small MSA/14	24,355	23,064	4,469	18,131	90	261	*38	*59
Not in MSA/14	13,950	13,347	3,305	9,887	*37	*17	†	*22
Region								
Northeast	12,873	12,543	1,678	10,629	*42	149	†	–
Midwest	17,719	17,099	4,492	12,287	*25	211	†	†
South	26,700	25,123	4,016	20,612	214	214	*30	*31
West	16,083	14,946	4,097	10,393	90	180	*116	*53
Current health status								
Excellent/very good	60,281	57,551	10,985	45,469	261	547	195	*42
Good	11,539	10,701	2,927	7,401	96	197	*28	*48
Fair/poor	1,540	1,444	361	1,044	†	†	†	†

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Having a usual place of health care is based on the question, "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

/2 Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

			Usual place of health care/2					
Selected characteristics	Has usual place of health care/1	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
			Percent distribution/3 (standard error)					
Total/4 (age-adjusted)	95.2 (0.23)	100.0	20.5 (0.56)	77.4 (0.58)	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
Total/4 (crude)	95.2 (0.23)	100.0	20.5 (0.56)	77.4 (0.59)	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
Sex								
Male	94.9 (0.33)	100.0	20.5 (0.74)	77.3 (0.78)	0.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.05)
Female	95.5 (0.31)	100.0	20.5 (0.70)	77.5 (0.73)	0.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.19)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
Age/5								
0-4 years	97.2 (0.32)	100.0	20.9 (0.94)	77.2 (0.96)	0.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.22)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
5-11 years	95.8 (0.36)	100.0	20.5 (0.82)	77.3 (0.84)	0.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.18)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.03)
12-17 years	93.0 (0.47)	100.0	20.2 (0.84)	77.7 (0.87)	0.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.09)
Race								
1 race/6	95.2 (0.23)	100.0	20.3 (0.56)	77.7 (0.58)	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
White	95.3 (0.26)	100.0	19.2 (0.61)	79.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.09)	0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American	95.1 (0.60)	100.0	24.2 (1.39)	71.8 (1.46)	1.3 (0.33)	2.4 (0.49)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	95.5 (1.94)	100.0	54.5 (7.47)	41.8 (7.32)	†	†	†	–
Asian	93.1 (1.30)	100.0	20.2 (2.72)	76.8 (2.81)	†	*2.0 (0.71)	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	96.0 (3.29)	100.0	†	59.0 (7.11)	†	–	–	–
2 or more races/7	96.8 (1.05)	100.0	28.2 (4.77)	69.0 (4.67)	†	*1.9 (0.80)	†	†
Black or African American and white	95.8 (2.27)	100.0	19.9 (4.59)	75.9 (4.73)	†	†	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	96.9 (2.24)	100.0	34.6 (6.79)	62.4 (6.82)	–	†	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/8								
Hispanic or Latino	89.6 (0.66)	100.0	35.6 (1.28)	60.7 (1.33)	1.1 (0.22)	1.9 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	87.9 (0.85)	100.0	38.5 (1.63)	57.6 (1.72)	1.3 (0.32)	1.7 (0.36)	*0.6 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	96.6 (0.23)	100.0	17.0 (0.61)	81.3 (0.63)	0.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
White only	97.1 (0.25)	100.0	14.4 (0.64)	84.6 (0.67)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.5 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American only	95.1 (0.62)	100.0	24.0 (1.42)	72.1 (1.49)	1.4 (0.34)	2.1 (0.46)	†	†
Family structure/9								
Mother and father	95.6 (0.28)	100.0	18.1 (0.63)	80.0 (0.65)	0.4 (0.09)	0.9 (0.14)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.03)
Mother, no father	95.2 (0.43)	100.0	27.9 (1.08)	69.6 (1.13)	0.7 (0.16)	1.4 (0.27)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.10)
Father, no mother	89.7 (1.87)	100.0	20.5 (2.66)	74.7 (2.88)	*1.3 (0.57)	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father	91.4 (1.65)	100.0	26.8 (2.90)	70.1 (3.00)	*1.3 (0.61)	*1.6 (0.63)	–	†
Parent's education/10								
Less than high school diploma	87.9 (0.98)	100.0	42.4 (1.74)	52.9 (1.82)	1.6 (0.37)	2.6 (0.65)	†	†
High school diploma or GED/11	94.8 (0.47)	100.0	25.0 (1.11)	71.6 (1.17)	0.8 (0.21)	1.6 (0.33)	*0.6 (0.22)	*0.2 (0.09)
More than high school	97.1 (0.24)	100.0	14.7 (0.60)	84.1 (0.61)	0.2 (0.06)	0.6 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.03)
Family income/12								
Less than $20,000	92.9 (0.63)	100.0	36.3 (1.46)	59.3 (1.53)	1.2 (0.26)	2.6 (0.55)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.14)
$20,000 or more	95.9 (0.24)	100.0	17.4 (0.60)	80.9 (0.61)	0.4 (0.08)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
$20,000-$34,999	93.0 (0.66)	100.0	28.6 (1.43)	67.9 (1.49)	1.4 (0.39)	1.3 (0.39)	*0.7 (0.32)	†
$35,000-$54,999	94.9 (0.58)	100.0	19.7 (1.16)	78.5 (1.17)	*0.4 (0.16)	1.0 (0.24)	†	†
$55,000-$74,999	96.3 (0.66)	100.0	15.7 (1.29)	82.8 (1.38)	†	0.8 (0.24)	†	†
$75,000 or more	97.9 (0.31)	100.0	12.0 (0.77)	87.5 (0.78)	†	*0.2 (0.09)	†	†
Poverty status/13								
Poor	93.0 (0.70)	100.0	38.1 (1.64)	57.1 (1.73)	1.1 (0.29)	3.1 (0.70)	†	†
Near poor	93.2 (0.64)	100.0	26.0 (1.28)	71.1 (1.27)	1.1 (0.30)	1.0 (0.20)	*0.7 (0.34)	*0.2 (0.08)
Not poor	97.0 (0.26)	100.0	14.1 (0.65)	85.0 (0.66)	0.2 (0.05)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.04)	†

Health insurance coverage/14								
Private	98.2 (0.18)	100.0	11.8 (0.53)	87.3 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.03)	0.5 (0.08)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
Medicaid or other public	96.8 (0.37)	100.0	35.2 (1.18)	61.6 (1.21)	0.8 (0.18)	2.2 (0.37)	*0.2 (0.07)	†
Other	94.0 (1.65)	100.0	39.4 (4.77)	53.2 (4.43)	†	5.8 (1.63)	†	†
Uninsured	72.2 (1.65)	100.0	37.3 (2.06)	55.4 (2.14)	3.9 (0.79)	*1.2 (0.38)	†	*1.2 (0.38)
Place of residence								
Large MSA/15	95.1 (0.33)	100.0	19.5 (0.65)	77.9 (0.69)	0.7 (0.13)	1.4 (0.20)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.0 (0.02)
Small MSA/15	94.9 (0.42)	100.0	19.4 (1.05)	78.7 (1.09)	0.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.22)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.09)
Not in MSA/15	96.1 (0.48)	100.0	24.7 (1.76)	74.3 (1.82)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.06)	†	*0.2 (0.08)
Region								
Northeast	97.6 (0.45)	100.0	13.4 (0.99)	84.8 (1.03)	*0.3 (0.12)	1.2 (0.29)	†	–
Midwest	96.8 (0.39)	100.0	26.3 (1.34)	71.9 (1.38)	*0.1 (0.06)	1.2 (0.29)	†	†
South	94.3 (0.39)	100.0	16.0 (0.85)	82.1 (0.89)	0.9 (0.17)	0.9 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.06)
West	93.2 (0.59)	100.0	27.4 (1.25)	69.6 (1.31)	0.6 (0.17)	1.2 (0.24)	*0.8 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.11)
Current health status								
Excellent/very good	95.6 (0.24)	100.0	19.1 (0.59)	79.1 (0.62)	0.5 (0.08)	0.9 (0.12)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
Good	93.3 (0.62)	100.0	27.4 (1.30)	69.2 (1.36)	0.9 (0.23)	1.8 (0.41)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.4 (0.16)
Fair/poor	95.2 (1.94)	100.0	25.3 (3.31)	72.1 (3.38)	†	†	†	†

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Having a usual place of health care is based on the question "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

/2 Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XI in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Time since last contact with a health care professional/1

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years/2
			Number in thousands/3			
Total/4 (crude)	73,376	53,880	11,684	4,637	1,004	1,374
Sex						
Male	37,511	27,399	6,095	2,436	550	668
Female	35,865	26,481	5,589	2,201	454	706
Age						
0-4 years	20,303	17,612	1,659	457	†	373
5-11 years	27,766	19,122	5,440	2,103	354	416
12-17 years	25,307	17,146	4,585	2,076	607	585
Race						
1 race/5	71,242	52,203	11,433	4,518	986	1,325
White	56,761	42,084	8,857	3,383	777	1,070
Black or African American	11,152	7,873	2,101	742	136	143
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	430	*57	68	†	*21
Asian	2,621	1,733	393	315	*59	*92
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	*83	†	†	–	–
2 or more races/6	2,133	1,677	251	119	†	†
Black or African American and white	620	502	75	*28	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	302	*45	†	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/7						
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	9,779	2,402	1,062	415	615
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	6,422	1,736	842	381	464
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	44,101	9,281	3,574	589	759
White only	43,429	33,063	6,673	2,362	393	490
Black or African American only	10,741	7,582	2,022	726	122	139
Family structure/8						
Mother and father	53,216	39,358	8,465	3,178	705	1,005
Mother, no father	15,958	11,690	2,596	1,014	239	237
Father, no mother	2,309	1,525	403	232	*35	*61
Neither mother nor father	1,892	1,308	220	213	*26	*71
Parent's education/9						
Less than high school diploma	9,032	5,900	1,531	844	293	410
High school diploma or GED/10	16,411	11,799	2,591	1,175	279	330
More than high school	45,516	34,547	7,281	2,396	402	552
Family income/11						
Less than $20,000	11,309	8,379	1,574	779	223	281
$20,000 or more	58,049	42,853	9,397	3,620	711	968
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	7,186	1,798	719	189	234
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	7,996	1,863	954	179	322
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	6,622	1,490	572	*62	87
$75,000 or more	18,933	14,752	2,868	869	166	169

Poverty status/12						
Poor	9,643	7,035	1,488	652	163	233
Near poor	13,101	8,914	2,305	1,124	234	429
Not poor	35,457	27,085	5,535	1,963	354	363
Health insurance coverage/13						
Private	45,237	33,927	7,229	2,694	338	588
Medicaid or other public	19,467	15,200	2,665	880	189	366
Other	1,731	1,318	252	*85	†	*50
Uninsured	6,741	3,316	1,508	965	458	369
Place of residence						
Large MSA/14	35,071	25,278	5,951	2,156	415	791
Small MSA/14	24,355	18,093	3,716	1,544	420	378
Not in MSA/14	13,950	10,509	2,016	937	169	206
Region						
Northeast	12,873	10,139	1,764	420	*71	289
Midwest	17,719	12,961	3,066	1,198	103	203
South	26,700	19,808	4,091	1,791	358	380
West	16,083	10,973	2,763	1,228	472	502
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	60,281	43,955	9,940	3,903	768	1,128
Good	11,539	8,611	1,654	680	215	212
Fair/poor	1,540	1,311	89	*50	†	*34

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about {child's name}'s health? Include doctors seen while {he/she} was a patient in a hospital."

/2 This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category   "1 race refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included i the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispani or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only tha their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Time since last contact with a health care professional/1

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years/2
		Percent distribution/3	(standard error)			
Total/4 (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.1 (0.49)	16.2 (0.41)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)
Total/4 (crude)	100.0	74.2 (0.49)	16.1 (0.41)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.6 (0.65)	16.5 (0.58)	6.6 (0.38)	1.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.21)
Female	100.0	74.6 (0.69)	15.9 (0.56)	6.3 (0.40)	1.3 (0.17)	2.0 (0.22)
Age/5						
0-4 years	100.0	87.4 (0.66)	8.2 (0.54)	2.3 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.11)	1.9 (0.27)
5-11 years	100.0	69.7 (0.86)	19.8 (0.75)	7.7 (0.48)	1.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.23)
12-17 years	100.0	68.6 (0.85)	18.3 (0.69)	8.3 (0.52)	2.4 (0.28)	2.3 (0.30)
Race						
1 race/6	100.0	74.0 (0.50)	16.3 (0.42)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)
White	100.0	74.8 (0.56)	15.9 (0.47)	6.1 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.9 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	71.3 (1.19)	19.5 (1.11)	6.7 (0.66)	1.2 (0.31)	1.3 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.5 (4.55)	*9.5 (3.06)	12.5 (3.59)	†	*3.3 (1.39)
Asian	100.0	67.2 (2.71)	14.9 (2.05)	12.1 (2.05)	*2.2 (0.94)	3.6 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	59.5 (4.62)	†	†	–	–
2 or more races/7	100.0	78.1 (2.36)	12.2 (2.11)	6.1 (1.67)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	78.5 (4.02)	12.6 (3.35)	*6.7 (2.38)	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	79.4 (5.75)	*12.7 (4.60)	†	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/8						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.5 (0.97)	17.3 (0.80)	7.7 (0.56)	3.1 (0.40)	4.4 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	63.9 (1.18)	18.3 (1.00)	8.9 (0.73)	4.2 (0.55)	4.8 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.6 (0.55)	16.0 (0.47)	6.1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.16)
White only	100.0	77.0 (0.65)	15.5 (0.56)	5.5 (0.34)	0.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.17)
Black or African American only	100.0	71.3 (1.22)	19.5 (1.14)	6.8 (0.68)	1.1 (0.29)	1.3 (0.31)
Family structure/9						
Mother and father	100.0	74.2 (0.58)	16.4 (0.50)	6.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.15)	1.9 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	74.5 (0.96)	16.3 (0.79)	6.3 (0.53)	1.5 (0.26)	1.5 (0.25)
Father, no mother	100.0	69.4 (2.76)	16.3 (2.24)	10.7 (2.07)	*1.4 (0.63)	*2.2 (0.77)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	73.2 (2.71)	11.3 (1.97)	10.3 (1.88)	*1.3 (0.54)	*4.0 (1.26)
Parent's education/10						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	64.9 (1.37)	17.4 (1.12)	9.6 (0.89)	3.5 (0.56)	4.6 (0.58)
High school diploma or GED/11	100.0	72.9 (1.06)	16.1 (0.87)	7.3 (0.58)	1.7 (0.26)	2.0 (0.36)
More than high school	100.0	76.2 (0.60)	16.3 (0.53)	5.4 (0.31)	0.9 (0.14)	1.2 (0.16)
Family income/12						
Less than $20,000	100.0	73.5 (1.24)	14.6 (0.99)	7.2 (0.65)	2.2 (0.37)	2.5 (0.40)
$20,000 or more	100.0	74.5 (0.54)	16.3 (0.46)	6.3 (0.31)	1.2 (0.13)	1.7 (0.17)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	70.7 (1.28)	18.0 (1.10)	7.1 (0.71)	1.9 (0.31)	2.3 (0.37)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	70.4 (1.33)	16.6 (1.01)	8.5 (0.79)	1.6 (0.33)	2.8 (0.58)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	74.6 (1.35)	17.1 (1.24)	6.6 (0.85)	*0.7 (0.26)	1.0 (0.28)
$75,000 or more	100.0	78.8 (0.90)	14.9 (0.80)	4.6 (0.46)	0.8 (0.18)	0.9 (0.21)

Poverty status/13						
Poor	100.0	72.6 (1.44)	16.0 (1.16)	7.0 (0.74)	1.8 (0.34)	2.5 (0.43)
Near poor	100.0	68.1 (1.26)	17.9 (1.08)	8.8 (0.76)	1.8 (0.31)	3.3 (0.51)
Not poor	100.0	76.9 (0.65)	15.6 (0.57)	5.5 (0.37)	1.0 (0.14)	1.0 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage/14						
Private	100.0	76.0 (0.60)	16.0 (0.53)	5.9 (0.34)	0.7 (0.12)	1.3 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	77.4 (0.93)	14.7 (0.77)	5.0 (0.45)	1.2 (0.22)	1.8 (0.27)
Other	100.0	74.5 (3.12)	15.5 (2.82)	5.5 (1.64)	†	*3.1 (1.33)
Uninsured	100.0	51.4 (1.81)	22.7 (1.52)	14.2 (1.22)	6.3 (0.81)	5.4 (0.82)
Place of residence						
Large MSA/15	100.0	72.8 (0.70)	17.4 (0.61)	6.3 (0.38)	1.2 (0.16)	2.3 (0.23)
Small MSA/15	100.0	74.8 (0.84)	15.5 (0.74)	6.4 (0.46)	1.7 (0.25)	1.6 (0.27)
Not in MSA/15	100.0	76.1 (1.25)	14.5 (0.86)	6.7 (0.70)	1.2 (0.25)	1.5 (0.36)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.1 (1.08)	13.8 (0.89)	3.3 (0.50)	*0.6 (0.21)	2.3 (0.46)
Midwest	100.0	73.8 (1.03)	17.6 (0.96)	6.9 (0.59)	0.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.26)
South	100.0	74.5 (0.77)	15.8 (0.63)	6.9 (0.42)	1.4 (0.20)	1.4 (0.21)
West	100.0	68.9 (1.12)	17.3 (0.90)	7.7 (0.69)	2.9 (0.38)	3.1 (0.41)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	100.0	73.3 (0.55)	16.9 (0.46)	6.6 (0.32)	1.3 (0.13)	1.9 (0.17)
Good	100.0	76.2 (1.14)	14.3 (0.99)	5.9 (0.55)	1.8 (0.37)	1.9 (0.33)
Fair/poor	100.0	88.2 (2.21)	5.5 (1.39)	*3.1 (1.42)	†	*2.3 (0.97)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about {child's name}'s health? Include doctors seen while {he/she} was a patient in a hospital."

/2 This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XII in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected measures of health care access

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Uninsured for health care/1	Unmet medical need/2	Delayed care due to cost/3	Uninsured for health care/1	Unmet medical need/2	Delayed care due to cost/3
	Number in thousands/4				Percent/5 (standard error)		
Total/6 (crude)	73,374	6,763	1,513	2,715	9.3 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
Total/6 (age-adjusted)	73,374	6,763	1,513	2,715	9.3 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
Sex							
Male	37,510	3,408	779	1,318	9.1 (0.35)	2.1 (0.16)	3.5 (0.22)
Female	35,864	3,355	734	1,397	9.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.17)	3.9 (0.23)
Age/7							
0-4 years	20,302	1,475	261	563	7.3 (0.40)	1.3 (0.16)	2.8 (0.25)
5-11 years	27,922	2,577	552	1,044	9.3 (0.39)	2.0 (0.19)	3.8 (0.26)
12-17 years	25,149	2,711	699	1,108	10.8 (0.44)	2.8 (0.21)	4.4 (0.28)
Race							
1 race/8	71,271	6,616	1,458	2,598	9.3 (0.30)	2.0 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
White	56,561	5,204	1,170	2,190	9.2 (0.34)	2.1 (0.15)	3.9 (0.22)
Black or African American	11,157	972	222	329	8.8 (0.70)	2.0 (0.28)	3.0 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	599	123	*16	†	20.5 (3.57)	*2.7 (1.22)	†
Asian	2,804	308	*42	*53	11.3 (1.82)	*1.5 (0.46)	*1.9 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	149	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races/9	2,103	147	55	117	7.2 (1.38)	2.8 (0.78)	5.8 (1.25)
Black or African American and white	654	42	†	29	6.9 (1.87)	*3.5 (1.73)	4.9 (1.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	380	*43	†	*26	*11.7 (4.18)	†	*6.9 (2.87)
Hispanic Origin and Race/10							
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	2,510	458	632	17.9 (0.73)	3.3 (0.30)	4.5 (0.36)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,028	1,947	300	453	19.9 (0.90)	3.1 (0.33)	4.6 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,951	4,253	1,055	2,083	7.2 (0.32)	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.21)
White only	43,202	2,802	758	1,630	6.5 (0.37)	1.7 (0.17)	3.8 (0.26)
Black or African American only	10,776	945	207	311	8.8 (0.72)	1.9 (0.28)	2.9 (0.33)
Family structure/11							
Mother and father	53,030	4,604	840	1,684	8.8 (0.35)	1.6 (0.14)	3.2 (0.20)
Mother, no father	16,004	1,496	583	844	9.3 (0.52)	3.6 (0.33)	5.2 (0.42)
Father, no mother	2,307	337	61	113	13.9 (1.78)	2.5 (0.65)	4.5 (0.86)
Neither mother nor father	2,032	325	*29	74	15.1 (1.67)	*1.2 (0.36)	*3.7 (1.21)
Parent's education/12							
Less than high school diploma	8,721	1,766	275	428	20.7 (1.17)	3.2 (0.41)	5.0 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED/13	16,453	1,842	352	549	11.2 (0.65)	2.1 (0.23)	3.3 (0.31)
More than high school	44,419	2,559	823	1,643	5.8 (0.31)	1.9 (0.17)	3.7 (0.24)
Family income/14							
Less than $20,000	10,964	1,357	460	669	12.8 (0.77)	4.4 (0.45)	6.3 (0.61)
$20,000 or more	56,404	4,466	940	1,902	7.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.13)	3.4 (0.20)
$20,000-$34,999	9,783	1,472	352	510	15.1 (0.91)	3.6 (0.45)	5.2 (0.53)
$35,000-$54,999	10,652	1,153	220	523	10.9 (0.80)	2.1 (0.31)	4.9 (0.54)
$55,000-$74,999	8,363	521	136	330	6.3 (0.72)	1.7 (0.37)	4.0 (0.57)
$75,000 or more	17,976	507	40	202	2.8 (0.34)	0.2 (0.06)	1.1 (0.19)
Poverty status/15							
Poor	9,183	1,220	391	569	13.6 (0.94)	4.4 (0.50)	6.4 (0.68)
Near poor	12,408	1,829	455	739	14.9 (0.81)	3.7 (0.42)	6.0 (0.55)
Not poor	33,558	1,686	307	829	5.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.11)	2.5 (0.20)

Health insurance coverage/16							
Private	45,274	–	353	931	–	0.8 (0.09)	2.0 (0.18)
Medicaid or other public	19,188	–	320	589	–	1.8 (0.24)	3.2 (0.34)
Other	1,708	–	*18	*20	–	*1.2 (0.53)	*1.3 (0.53)
Uninsured	6,763	6,763	813	1,170	100 (0.00)	11.9 (0.94)	17.3 (1.17)
Place of residence							
Large MSA/17	35,717	3,219	804	1,320	9.1 (0.39)	2.3 (0.19)	3.7 (0.25)
Small MSA/17	24,009	2,201	481	984	9.2 (0.51)	2.0 (0.22)	4.1 (0.35)
Not in MSA/17	13,648	1,343	228	411	9.8 (0.83)	1.6 (0.26)	3.0 (0.38)
Region							
Northeast	12,870	698	196	309	5.4 (0.60)	1.5 (0.27)	2.3 (0.37)
Midwest	17,770	1,169	312	699	6.6 (0.55)	1.8 (0.24)	4.0 (0.39)
South	26,253	3,265	609	1,034	12.6 (0.57)	2.4 (0.23)	4.0 (0.30)
West	16,481	1,631	397	673	9.9 (0.62)	2.4 (0.28)	4.1 (0.39)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	59,930	5,049	947	1,883	8.5 (0.31)	1.6 (0.11)	3.2 (0.18)
Good	11,980	1,575	468	671	13.1 (0.80)	3.9 (0.40)	5.6 (0.50)
Fair/poor	1,323	120	96	158	9.0 (1.52)	7.0 (1.33)	11.6 (1.83)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "{Are you/Is anyone} covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

/2 Unmet medical need is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?"

/3 Delayed health care due to cost is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, {have/has} {you/anyone in the family} delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

/4 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/5 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/6 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/7 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/8 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/9 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/10 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/11 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/12 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/13 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/14 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/15 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/16 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/17 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: This table differs from all other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates in this table came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person record weight. Therefore, the estimates of children under 18 years of age in this table differ slightly from estimates in the other detailed tables that came from the Sample Child File and used the Sample Child weight. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XIII in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected measures of health care utilization

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care/1	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months/2	No usual place of care/1	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months/2
		Number in thousands/3		Percent/4 (standard error)	
Total/5 (age-adjusted)	73,376	3,506	4,973	4.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.27)
Total/5 (crude)	73,376	3,506	4,973	4.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.27)
Sex					
Male	37,511	1,904	2,667	5.1 (0.33)	7.1 (0.37)
Female	35,865	1,602	2,306	4.5 (0.31)	6.5 (0.37)
Age/6					
0-4 years	20,303	570	2,114	2.8 (0.32)	10.5 (0.62)
5-11 years	27,766	1,167	1,584	4.2 (0.36)	5.7 (0.41)
12-17 years	25,307	1,769	1,275	7.0 (0.47)	5.1 (0.40)
Race					
1 race/7	71,242	3,444	4,790	4.8 (0.23)	6.7 (0.27)
White	56,761	2,669	3,554	4.7 (0.26)	6.3 (0.30)
Black or African American	11,152	562	1,014	4.9 (0.60)	9.2 (0.74)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	*26	*86	*4.5 (1.94)	14.0 (4.18)
Asian	2,621	183	121	6.9 (1.30)	4.7 (1.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	†	†	†	†
2 or more races/8	2,133	*63	183	*3.2 (1.05)	8.2 (1.68)
Black or African American and white	620	†	*59	†	*8.4 (2.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	†	*55	†	*13.5 (4.31)
Hispanic Origin and Race/9					
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,458	1,109	10.4 (0.66)	7.4 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	1,165	680	12.1 (0.85)	6.5 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	2,048	3,864	3.4 (0.23)	6.6 (0.29)
White only	43,429	1,281	2,557	2.9 (0.25)	5.9 (0.33)
Black or African American only	10,741	547	968	4.9 (0.62)	9.1 (0.76)
Family structure/10					
Mother and father	53,216	2,309	3,144	4.4 (0.28)	5.8 (0.30)
Mother, no father	15,958	769	1,486	4.8 (0.43)	9.7 (0.66)
Father, no mother	2,309	238	142	10.3 (1.87)	7.2 (1.47)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	190	200	8.6 (1.65)	11.8 (2.13)
Parent's education/11					
Less than high school diploma	9,032	1,064	846	12.1 (0.98)	9.2 (0.94)
High school diploma or GED/12	16,411	887	1,286	5.2 (0.47)	7.9 (0.65)
More than high school	45,516	1,319	2,555	2.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.31)
Family income/13					
Less than $20,000	11,309	769	1,371	7.1 (0.63)	11.8 (0.84)
$20,000 or more	58,049	2,408	3,375	4.1 (0.24)	5.9 (0.29)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	723	837	7.0 (0.66)	8.2 (0.88)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	579	735	5.1 (0.58)	6.4 (0.61)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	323	539	3.7 (0.66)	6.0 (0.77)
$75,000 or more	18,933	401	831	2.1 (0.31)	4.5 (0.44)

Poverty status/14					
Poor	9,643	651	1,114	7.0 (0.70)	11.3 (0.94)
Near poor	13,101	877	1,076	6.8 (0.64)	8.1 (0.70)
Not poor	35,457	1,085	1,813	3.0 (0.26)	5.1 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage/15					
Private	45,237	859	2,232	1.8 (0.18)	5.0 (0.30)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	594	2,137	3.2 (0.37)	10.4 (0.66)
Other	1,731	98	118	6.0 (1.65)	6.6 (1.61)
Uninsured	6,741	1,935	469	27.8 (1.65)	7.4 (0.94)
Place of residence					
Large MSA/16	35,071	1,728	2,154	4.9 (0.33)	6.1 (0.38)
Small MSA/16	24,355	1,233	1,771	5.1 (0.42)	7.3 (0.45)
Not in MSA/16	13,950	545	1,048	3.9 (0.48)	7.6 (0.70)
Region					
Northeast	12,873	309	792	2.4 (0.45)	6.3 (0.58)
Midwest	17,719	571	1,206	3.2 (0.39)	6.8 (0.60)
South	26,700	1,511	2,089	5.7 (0.39)	7.7 (0.45)
West	16,083	1,114	886	6.8 (0.59)	5.6 (0.56)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	60,281	2,628	3,375	4.4 (0.24)	5.6 (0.26)
Good	11,539	796	1,203	6.7 (0.62)	10.8 (0.89)
Fair/poor	1,540	*82	394	*4.8 (1.94)	26.8 (3.71)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

/2 Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has {child's name} gone to a hospital emergency room about {his/her} health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

/7 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/8 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/10 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/11 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/13 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/14 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/15 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XIV in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children 2-17 years	Unmet dental need/2	Met dental need	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 year2 but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years/3
Total/5 (crude)	65,354	4,733	60,457	37,063	12,189	4,860	1,962	8,538
Sex								
Male	33,430	2,428	30,918	18,634	6,294	2,498	1,065	4,544
Female	31,924	2,305	29,538	18,429	5,895	2,362	898	3,994
Age								
2-4 years	12,281	463	11,800	4,570	1,259	306	*63	5,934
5-11 years	27,766	1,924	25,762	17,359	5,644	2,164	693	1,595
12-17 years	25,307	2,346	22,894	15,133	5,286	2,390	1,207	1,008
Race								
1 race/6	63,512	4,498	58,871	35,978	11,848	4,708	1,918	8,334
White	50,470	3,609	46,754	29,709	8,819	3,376	1,551	6,517
Black or African American	10,012	695	9,282	4,631	2,506	1,063	244	1,352
American Indian or Alaska Native	544	*37	507	309	*96	*65	†	*54
Asian	2,372	140	2,232	1,264	394	201	*105	399
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	*97	*66	†	†	–	†
2 or more races/7	1,841	*235	1,585	1,085	341	152	*44	203
Black or African American and white	506	*49	457	299	73	*45	†	*71
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	328	*55	273	162	*71	*33	†	*48
Hispanic Origin and Race/8								
Hispanic or Latino	12,618	1,363	11,212	5,707	2,567	1,299	624	2,246
Mexican or Mexican American	8,690	1,011	7,665	3,838	1,775	863	476	1,634
Not Hispanic or Latino	52,736	3,370	49,245	31,356	9,622	3,561	1,338	6,292
White only	38,791	2,339	36,387	24,467	6,424	2,181	957	4,413
Black or African American only	9,670	652	8,983	4,473	2,421	1,044	244	1,294
Family structure/9								
Mother and father	46,904	3,028	43,785	27,852	8,200	2,966	1,246	6,226
Mother, no father	14,487	1,404	13,029	7,300	3,089	1,442	569	1,870
Father, no mother	2,210	200	1,992	1,080	489	280	*74	225
Neither mother nor father	1,753	101	1,652	830	411	172	73	216
Parent's education/10								
Less than high school diploma	7,963	886	7,075	3,175	1,707	938	526	1,556
High school diploma or GED/11	14,710	1,060	13,597	7,117	3,304	1,311	521	2,233
More than high school	40,445	2,664	37,689	25,809	6,666	2,425	832	4,462
Family income/12								
Less than $20,000	9,789	1,107	8,644	4,235	2,224	1,006	444	1,746
$20,000 or more	51,987	3,367	48,532	30,987	9,379	3,604	1,364	6,261
$20,000-$34,999	9,223	1,042	8,165	4,243	1,983	910	443	1,572
$35,000-$54,999	10,051	932	9,119	5,042	2,231	927	322	1,497
$55,000-$74,999	7,906	513	7,377	4,738	1,402	524	192	1,019
$75,000 or more	17,051	432	16,610	12,493	2,288	648	228	1,326
Poverty status/13								
Poor	8,422	1,053	7,342	3,501	2,058	844	463	1,500
Near poor	11,670	1,265	10,393	5,418	2,430	1,299	484	1,946
Not poor	31,815	1,593	30,198	20,879	5,160	1,712	625	3,313

Health insurance coverage/14								
Private	40,785	1,764	38,952	26,190	7,003	2,367	757	4,120
Medicaid or other public	16,528	1,410	15,066	8,059	3,608	1,448	500	2,715
Other	1,489	*71	1,418	938	270	*82	*31	163
Uninsured	6,367	1,480	4,860	1,805	1,275	945	674	1,520
Place of residence								
Large MSA/15	31,086	2,237	28,773	17,424	5,767	2,506	888	4,112
Small MSA/15	21,745	1,600	20,109	12,754	3,762	1,482	591	2,928
Not in MSA/15	12,523	896	11,575	6,884	2,660	872	483	1,497
Region								
Northeast	11,511	570	10,898	7,312	1,867	643	222	1,294
Midwest	15,764	1,018	14,703	9,306	3,006	938	400	1,928
South	23,579	1,920	21,600	12,247	4,569	2,096	892	3,481
West	14,499	1,225	13,256	8,198	2,747	1,182	448	1,834
Current health status								
Excellent/very good	53,415	3,389	49,922	31,263	9,645	3,654	1,502	6,792
Good	10,518	1,112	9,361	5,165	2,224	1,047	391	1,543
Fair/poor	1,405	231	1,159	634	314	158	*69	203
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	4,733	4,733	–	1,446	904	935	696	718
Can afford dental care	60,457	–	60,457	35,584	11,285	3,920	1,266	7,818

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when {child's name} needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)? "

/2 Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists. "

/3 This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

/4 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 2-17 years" column.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% or greater than the poverty threshold.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children 2-17 years	Unmet dental need/2	Met dental need/2	All children 2-17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years/3
					Percent distribution/4 (standard error)				
Total/5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	7.3 (0.32)	92.7 (0.32)	100.0	57.6 (0.60)	18.9 (0.47)	7.5 (0.30)	3.0 (0.19)	12.9 (0.35)
Total/5 (crude)	100.0	7.3 (0.32)	92.7 (0.32)	100.0	57.4 (0.60)	18.9 (0.47)	7.5 (0.30)	3.0 (0.19)	13.2 (0.40)
Sex									
Male	100.0	7.3 (0.46)	92.7 (0.46)	100.0	56.7 (0.79)	19.1 (0.69)	7.6 (0.40)	3.2 (0.27)	13.4 (0.47)
Female	100.0	7.2 (0.42)	92.8 (0.42)	100.0	58.5 (0.85)	18.7 (0.67)	7.5 (0.45)	2.8 (0.25)	12.4 (0.48)
Age/6									
2-4 years	100.0	3.8 (0.53)	96.2 (0.53)	100.0	37.7 (1.31)	10.4 (0.79)	2.5 (0.43)	*0.5 (0.18)	48.9 (1.32)
5-11 years	100.0	6.9 (0.48)	93.1 (0.48)	100.0	63.2 (0.91)	20.6 (0.75)	7.9 (0.48)	2.5 (0.27)	5.8 (0.44)
12-17 years	100.0	9.3 (0.53)	90.7 (0.53)	100.0	60.5 (0.92)	21.1 (0.76)	9.6 (0.49)	4.8 (0.37)	4.0 (0.37)
Race									
1 race/7	100.0	7.1 (0.30)	92.9 (0.30)	100.0	57.5 (0.60)	18.9 (0.48)	7.5 (0.30)	3.0 (0.19)	13.0 (0.36)
White	100.0	7.1 (0.34)	92.9 (0.34)	100.0	59.6 (0.67)	17.7 (0.53)	6.8 (0.31)	3.1 (0.22)	12.9 (0.37)
Black or African American	100.0	6.9 (0.71)	93.1 (0.71)	100.0	47.6 (1.49)	25.9 (1.30)	10.9 (0.94)	2.4 (0.39)	13.2 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*8.2 (3.62)	91.8 (3.62)	100.0	56.1 (6.49)	19.9 (5.53)	*13.0 (4.02)	†	*7.8 (3.00)
Asian	100.0	5.8 (1.52)	94.2 (1.52)	100.0	53.2 (3.06)	16.5 (2.11)	8.5 (1.73)	*4.4 (1.53)	17.4 (1.95)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*25.8(11.70)	74.2(11.70)	100.0	63.9(13.38)	*15.3 (5.98)	†	–	†
2 or more races/8	100.0	13.0 (2.83)	87.0 (2.83)	100.0	59.4 (3.12)	19.4 (3.03)	9.0 (1.99)	*2.5 (0.93)	9.8 (1.55)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*10.1 (3.17)	89.9 (3.17)	100.0	62.0 (5.11)	13.2 (3.22)	*11.3 (3.57)	†	12.1 (3.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*17.1 (6.23)	82.9 (6.23)	100.0	50.0 (7.36)	*22.6 (6.78)	*10.1 (3.88)	†	12.9 (3.81)
Hispanic Origin and Race/9									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.1 (0.76)	88.9 (0.76)	100.0	46.4 (1.16)	21.1 (0.92)	10.7 (0.68)	5.2 (0.49)	16.6 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.0 (0.97)	88.0 (0.97)	100.0	45.3 (1.39)	21.1 (1.09)	10.4 (0.80)	5.8 (0.63)	17.5 (0.95)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.4 (0.35)	93.6 (0.35)	100.0	60.2 (0.67)	18.4 (0.54)	6.8 (0.33)	2.5 (0.21)	12.1 (0.40)
White only	100.0	6.0 (0.37)	94.0 (0.37)	100.0	63.6 (0.77)	16.6 (0.61)	5.6 (0.35)	2.4 (0.24)	11.7 (0.43)
Black or African American only	100.0	6.7 (0.71)	93.3 (0.71)	100.0	47.5 (1.51)	25.9 (1.33)	11.0 (0.96)	2.5 (0.40)	13.2 (0.98)
Family structure/10									
Mother and father	100.0	6.5 (0.36)	93.5 (0.36)	100.0	60.4 (0.71)	17.8 (0.55)	6.5 (0.34)	2.7 (0.22)	12.6 (0.40)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.6 (0.69)	90.4 (0.69)	100.0	50.9 (1.15)	21.6 (0.98)	10.0 (0.73)	3.9 (0.43)	13.6 (0.72)
Father, no mother	100.0	8.8 (1.60)	91.2 (1.60)	100.0	47.9 (2.76)	22.3 (2.52)	13.6 (2.35)	*3.1 (0.96)	13.1 (1.87)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	4.9 (1.09)	95.1 (1.09)	100.0	49.2 (3.44)	23.7 (2.97)	9.3 (1.64)	3.6 (1.06)	14.2 (2.04)
Parent's education/11									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.3 (1.05)	88.7 (1.05)	100.0	40.3 (1.59)	21.8 (1.35)	12.1 (1.03)	6.9 (0.76)	18.9 (1.18)
High school diploma or GED/12	100.0	7.1 (0.58)	92.9 (0.58)	100.0	49.3 (1.21)	22.6 (1.07)	9.0 (0.64)	3.5 (0.40)	15.5 (0.78)
More than high school	100.0	6.6 (0.40)	93.4 (0.40)	100.0	64.5 (0.71)	16.6 (0.56)	6.1 (0.35)	2.1 (0.20)	10.8 (0.38)
Family income/13									
Less than $20,000	100.0	11.6 (0.93)	88.4 (0.93)	100.0	44.3 (1.45)	23.5 (1.25)	10.7 (0.83)	4.8 (0.60)	16.7 (0.93)
$20,000 or more	100.0	6.4 (0.33)	93.6 (0.33)	100.0	60.1 (0.65)	18.1 (0.52)	6.9 (0.33)	2.6 (0.20)	12.2 (0.36)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	11.4 (0.95)	88.6 (0.95)	100.0	46.8 (1.57)	21.9 (1.34)	10.0 (0.89)	4.9 (0.65)	16.4 (0.98)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	9.3 (0.86)	90.7 (0.86)	100.0	50.6 (1.46)	22.5 (1.24)	9.3 (0.80)	3.2 (0.51)	14.4 (0.94)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	6.5 (0.88)	93.5 (0.88)	100.0	60.9 (1.69)	18.0 (1.49)	6.8 (0.85)	2.5 (0.47)	11.8 (0.91)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.5 (0.37)	97.5 (0.37)	100.0	73.0 (1.01)	13.2 (0.82)	3.7 (0.42)	1.3 (0.26)	8.7 (0.53)
Poverty status/14									
Poor	100.0	12.7 (1.11)	87.3 (1.11)	100.0	42.2 (1.68)	25.1 (1.47)	10.3 (0.90)	5.7 (0.80)	16.8 (1.03)
Near poor	100.0	10.9 (0.88)	89.1 (0.88)	100.0	47.1 (1.37)	21.3 (1.09)	11.4 (0.81)	4.3 (0.52)	15.9 (0.92)
Not poor	100.0	4.9 (0.36)	95.1 (0.36)	100.0	65.9 (0.78)	16.2 (0.64)	5.3 (0.35)	1.9 (0.22)	10.7 (0.43)
Health insurance coverage/15									
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.30)	95.8 (0.30)	100.0	64.6 (0.74)	17.1 (0.62)	5.7 (0.33)	1.8 (0.19)	10.7 (0.38)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	9.0 (0.73)	91.0 (0.73)	100.0	50.3 (1.21)	22.9 (0.98)	9.5 (0.63)	3.3 (0.48)	14.0 (0.63)
Other	100.0	*5.1 (1.55)	94.9 (1.55)	100.0	64.2 (3.19)	18.5 (2.47)	*5.6 (1.84)	*2.3 (1.11)	9.5 (2.28)
Uninsured	100.0	22.9 (1.56)	77.1 (1.56)	100.0	29.2 (1.67)	20.6 (1.48)	15.0 (1.24)	10.1 (1.00)	25.0 (1.65)

Place of residence								
Large MSA/16	100.0	7.2 (0.43)	92.8 (0.43)	100.0	57.2 (0.84)	18.9 (0.67)	8.2 (0.43)	2.9 (0.27)	12.9 (0.47)
Small MSA/16	100.0	7.4 (0.60)	92.6 (0.60)	100.0	59.4 (1.03)	17.5 (0.79)	6.9 (0.47)	2.7 (0.33)	13.3 (0.65)
Not in MSA/16	100.0	7.1 (0.69)	92.9 (0.69)	100.0	55.3 (1.42)	21.5 (1.18)	7.0 (0.82)	3.8 (0.47)	12.4 (0.85)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	4.9 (0.56)	95.1 (0.56)	100.0	64.1 (1.34)	16.3 (1.01)	5.6 (0.62)	1.9 (0.36)	12.1 (0.75)
Midwest	100.0	6.5 (0.62)	93.5 (0.62)	100.0	59.9 (1.23)	19.4 (0.96)	6.0 (0.55)	2.5 (0.38)	12.1 (0.65)
South	100.0	8.2 (0.54)	91.8 (0.54)	100.0	53.0 (1.02)	19.8 (0.85)	9.1 (0.56)	3.9 (0.36)	14.2 (0.67)
West	100.0	8.4 (0.77)	91.6 (0.77)	100.0	57.1 (1.19)	19.2 (0.94)	8.2 (0.61)	3.1 (0.38)	12.5 (0.63)
Current health status								
Excellent/very good	100.0	6.4 (0.33)	93.6 (0.33)	100.0	59.5 (0.63)	18.4 (0.50)	7.0 (0.31)	2.8 (0.21)	12.3 (0.37)
Good	100.0	10.4 (0.84)	89.6 (0.84)	100.0	49.6 (1.43)	21.3 (1.23)	10.0 (0.78)	3.7 (0.45)	15.6 (0.93)
Fair/poor	100.0	16.2 (3.11)	83.8 (3.11)	100.0	45.5 (4.23)	22.8 (3.89)	11.2 (2.66)	*4.7 (1.46)	15.8 (2.69)
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100 (0.00)	–	100.0	30.9 (2.33)	19.0 (1.79)	18.6 (1.53)	13.0 (1.40)	18.5 (1.69)
Can afford dental care	100.0	–	100 (0.00)	100.0	59.8 (0.61)	19.0 (0.50)	6.6 (0.29)	2.1 (0.16)	12.5 (0.35)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists. "

/2 Dental need is based on the question, " During the past 12 months, was there any time when {child's name} needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)? "

/3 This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 Estimates for age groups are not adjusted.

/7 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/8 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/10 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/11 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/13 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/14 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% or greater than the poverty threshold.

/15 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using age groups 2-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XV in Appendix III.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2005 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for "Uninsured for health care", "Unmet medical need", and "Delayed care due to cost" (in Table 15) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these three variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, in order to produce more precise estimates. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†) but not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages are determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Data shown in Tables 1-18 were age adjusted using the 2000 U.S. standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (16,17). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race or ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$Est = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i}$$

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,
p_i = standard population in age group i, and
n = total number of age groups used for age-adjustment.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the projected 2000 U.S. standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT procedure of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (17). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The projected 2000 U.S. standard population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

Treatment of Unknown Values

In the tables, all unknown values (respondents coded as "refused," "don't know," or "not ascertained") with respect to each table's variables of interest

were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages. In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not have supported disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users' understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in Table II.

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns with respect to both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between "unknown" income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts of children in the U.S. population with unknown values with respect to family income and poverty status, as well as parent education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount are then asked if their family combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who did reply to the "above-below $20,000" question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income. Thus, NHIS respondents fall into 1 of 4 categories with respect

to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (67% of the 2005 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (4% of the sample), those who said that their family income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (20% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (10% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the "Less than $20,000" category under "Family income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the "$20,000 or more" category under "Family income," along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more" for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family income. This variable is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2003 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Children who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents--those who would only indicate that they were at or above $20,000 or below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information--are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 5% of the U.S. child population, and poverty status information is missing for 21% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Six percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 22% of the child sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons
mentioned in the "Selected Highlights" section of this report (no
adjustments were made for multiple comparisons). The test statistic
used to determine statistical significance of the difference between
two percentages was:

$$Z = \frac{|X_a - X_b|}{\sqrt{S_a^2 + S_b^2}},$$

where X_a and X_b are the two percentages being compared, and S_a and S_b are the
SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used
for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level of significance was 1.96.

Table I. Age distribution used in age-adjusting data
shown in tables 1-18: 2000 projected U.S. standard
population

Age	Standard population in thousands
0-4 years	18,987
1-4 years	15,192
2-4 years	11,433
3-4 years	7,660
5-11 years	28,178
12-17 years	23,618

NOTE: Standard as specified in Shalala DE. HHS policy
for changing the population standard for age
adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary.
August 26, 1998.

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2005

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	115	0.16
Still has asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	159	0.22
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	174	0.24
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	261	0.36
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	61	0.08
Learning disability (children aged 3-17 years) (table 3)	91	0.15
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3-17 years) (table 3	154	0.25
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 4)	87	0.12
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (tables 5-6	16	0.02
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1-17 years) (tables 7-8	26	0.04
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5-17 years) (tables 9-10	962	1.81
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11-12,16	158	0.22
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11-12	56	0.08
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (tables 13-14	797	1.09
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (table 15	441	0.60
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (table 15	194	0.27
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (table 15	208	0.28
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (table 16	469	0.64
Unmet dental need (children aged 2-17 years) (tables 17-18)	164	0.25
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2-17 years) (Tables 17-18	742	1.14

Note: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics:National Health Interview Survey 2005

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Parent's education\1	2,416	3.29
Family income	4,017	5.47
Poverty status	15,174	20.68
Health insurance coverage	199	0.27
Current health status	1,540	2.10

/1 Parent's education reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household. The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

Note: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age--The age recorded for each child is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

Family income--Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources, including wages, salaries, pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives, is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Family structure--Family structure describes the parent(s) living in the household with the sample child. Mother and father can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster parents. Legal guardians are not classified as parents.

Health insurance coverage--NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, State Children Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a State-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans.

For persons under age 65, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (21,22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage--Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer and those purchased directly or through local or community programs.

Medicaid--Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid and/or other State-sponsored health plans including SCHIP.

Other coverage--Includes persons who do not have private or Medicaid (or other public coverage), but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) or Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

Uninsured--Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a State, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a State-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under age 65 years fell into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic origin and race--Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexicans or Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race or ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics)(23-28). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Estimates are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

Parent education--This reflects the highest grade in school completed by the sample child's mother and/or father who are living in the household, regardless of that parent's age. The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household, but information on one parent education is unknown, then the other parent education
is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, general educational development (GED) high school equivalency diploma, college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home

schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular
school system.

Place of residence--Place of residence is classified as inside a metropolitan
statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a
county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a
population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in
character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city.
In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in
defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not
limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in
this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for
this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2005 In-house
Household data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three
categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population
of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA.

Poverty status--Poverty status is based on family income and family size using
the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as
persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. "Near poor"
persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.
"Not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold
or greater. More information on the measurement of family income and poverty
status is available in Appendix I.

Race--In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity
consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-
Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset
of Hispanics) (23-28). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded
to be consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (12), which now
distinguish persons of "1 race" from persons of "2 or more races." The category
"1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes
subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska
Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category "2
or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group.
Estimates for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent
that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical
reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple race

individuals(a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white, and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "2 or more races").

Prior to 2003, "Other race" was a separate race response on the NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where "Other race" was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the "Other race" response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where "Other race" was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category "White" because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race or ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

Region--In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, States are grouped into the four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

Region	States included
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

Asthma--Asthma includes smoker asthma, bronchial asthma, and allergic asthma. Ever had asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child had asthma. Among them, children still having asthma is indicated by parent report.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)--ADHD is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder or ADHD. ADHD includes Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD).

Contacts with health professionals—-A contact with a health professional is defined as a visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child during the 2 weeks prior to interview. Contacts include home visits, office visits, or telephone calls for medical advice, prescriptions, or test results. A telephone call to schedule an appointment is not included as a contact.

An emergency room visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

Doctor or other health professional—-This refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, and chiropractors.

Health status--Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and all children under 18 years of age.

Hospital emergency room (ER) visits--This includes visits to a hospital emergency room only. Visits for emergency care received at a health maintenance organization (HMO), outpatient clinic, or urgent care center are not included.

Prescription medicine--This is medication that can only be obtained with the approval of a licensed health care provider.

Usual place of health care--Usual place of health care was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. These places include a walk-in clinic, doctor office, clinic, health center, HMO, hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or Veterans' Administration health care facility.

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma/1	Still have asthma/2	Ever told had asthma	Still have asthma
		Number in thousands/3		Percent/4 (standard error)	
Total/5 (crude)	73,376	9,287	6,531	12.7 (0.37)	8.9 (0.31)
Total/5(age-adjusted)	73,376	9,287	6,531	12.7 (0.37)	8.9 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	37,511	5,481	3,745	14.6 (0.54)	10.0 (0.44)
Female	35,865	3,806	2,786	10.6 (0.48)	7.8 (0.42)
Age					
0-4 years	20,303	1,741	1,371	8.6 (0.59)	6.8 (0.52)
5-11 years	27,766	3,715	2,742	13.4 (0.61)	9.9 (0.54)
12-17 years	25,307	3,830	2,417	15.2 (0.66)	9.6 (0.54)
Race					
1 race/6	71,242	8,932	6,263	12.6 (0.37)	8.8 (0.31)
White	56,761	6,558	4,519	11.6 (0.40)	8.0 (0.33)
Black or African American	11,152	1,949	1,467	17.5 (1.08)	13.2 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	112	*81	19.0 (4.70)	*13.6 (4.50)
Asian	2,621	278	171	10.6 (1.82)	6.5 (1.33)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	*34	†	*28.9 (12.70)	†
2 or more races/7	2,133	355	268	16.7 (2.18)	12.6 (1.98)
Black or African American and white	620	117	86	19.0 (3.67)	13.9 (3.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	84	*61	22.2 (5.35)	*16.1 (5.20)
Hispanic Origin and Race/8					
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,780	1,237	12.4 (0.70)	8.6 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	1,058	736	10.6 (0.84)	7.4 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	7,507	5,294	12.8 (0.42)	9.0 (0.35)
White, single race	43,429	4,963	3,432	11.5 (0.48)	7.9 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race	10,741	1,859	1,401	17.3 (1.10)	13.1 (0.98)
Family structure/9					
Mother and father	53,216	5,973	4,187	11.2 (0.41)	7.9 (0.34)
Mother, no father	15,958	2,744	2,008	17.2 (0.86)	12.6 (0.76)
Father, no mother	2,309	273	154	11.9 (1.63)	6.7 (1.28)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	298	182	15.8 (2.30)	9.7 (1.93)
Parent's education/10					
Less than high school diploma	9,032	1,188	871	13.2 (1.08)	9.7 (0.92)
High school diploma or GED/11	16,411	2,293	1,503	14.0 (0.84)	9.2 (0.68)
More than high school diploma	45,516	5,475	3,953	12.0 (0.43)	8.7 (0.38)
Family income/12					
Less than $20,000	11,309	1,757	1,305	15.5 (0.93)	11.6 (0.83)
$20,000 or more	58,049	7,239	5,069	12.5 (0.41)	8.7 (0.35)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	1,370	937	13.4 (1.04)	9.2 (0.92)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	1,393	982	12.3 (0.88)	8.7 (0.78)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	1,200	819	13.6 (1.14)	9.3 (0.91)
$75,000 or more	18,933	2,291	1,683	12.1 (0.71)	8.9 (0.62)
Poverty status/13					
Poor	9,643	1,427	1,082	14.8 (1.04)	11.2 (0.92)
Near poor	13,101	1,762	1,176	13.5 (0.90)	9.0 (0.77)
Not poor	35,457	4,481	3,210	12.7 (0.52)	9.1 (0.45)

Health insurance coverage/14					
Private	45,237	5,257	3,640	11.6 (0.43)	8.1 (0.37)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	3,154	2,314	16.2 (0.78)	11.9 (0.66)
Other	1,731	183	134	10.6 (1.98)	7.8 (1.70)
Uninsured	6,741	689	439	10.2 (1.14)	6.5 (0.99)
Place of residence					
Large MSA/15	35,071	4,535	3,206	13.0 (0.52)	9.2 (0.45)
Small MSA/15	24,355	3,040	2,174	12.5 (0.60)	8.9 (0.51)
Not in MSA/15	13,950	1,712	1,151	12.3 (0.96)	8.3 (0.74)
Region					
Northeast	12,873	1,734	1,302	13.5 (0.87)	10.1 (0.76)
Midwest	17,719	2,124	1,508	12.0 (0.79)	8.5 (0.66)
South	26,700	3,463	2,459	13.0 (0.63)	9.2 (0.52)
West	16,083	1,966	1,262	12.2 (0.69)	7.9 (0.53)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	60,281	6,391	4,152	10.6 (0.38)	6.9 (0.30)
Good	11,539	2,211	1,766	19.2 (1.05)	15.3 (0.95)
Fair/poor	1,540	677	604	44.0 (3.95)	39.2 (3.93)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that {child's name} had asthma?"

/2 Still have asthma is based on the question, "Does {child's name} still have asthma?"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table V. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Hay fever/1	Respiratory allergies/1	Other allergies/1	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
	Number in thousands/2				Percent/3 (standard error)		
Total/4 (crude)	73,376	7,708	8,534	9,170	10.5 (0.34)	11.7 (0.36)	12.5 (0.36)
Total/4 (age-adjusted)	73,376	7,708	8,534	9,170	10.6 (0.34)	11.7 (0.36)	12.5 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	37,511	4,279	4,735	4,638	11.4 (0.51)	12.7 (0.49)	12.4 (0.51)
Female	35,865	3,429	3,800	4,532	9.6 (0.46)	10.6 (0.48)	12.6 (0.50)
Age							
0-4 years	20,303	930	1,547	2,897	4.6 (0.41)	7.6 (0.55)	14.3 (0.70)
5-11 years	27,766	3,210	3,435	3,506	11.6 (0.57)	12.4 (0.60)	12.6 (0.60)
12-17 years	25,307	3,568	3,552	2,767	14.1 (0.64)	14.1 (0.64)	10.9 (0.58)
Race							
1 race/5	71,242	7,476	8,252	8,786	10.5 (0.35)	11.6 (0.36)	12.3 (0.36)
White	56,761	6,279	6,910	6,888	11.1 (0.39)	12.2 (0.42)	12.1 (0.40)
Black or African American	11,152	962	1,047	1,519	8.6 (0.78)	9.4 (0.77)	13.6 (0.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	*48	*66	*98	*8.1 (3.18)	*11.2 (4.10)	16.6 (4.24)
Asian	2,621	185	216	248	7.0 (1.44)	8.3 (1.60)	9.5 (1.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races/6	2,133	232	283	384	10.9 (2.12)	13.3 (1.96)	18.0 (2.29)
Black or African American and white	620	*76	54	101	12.3 (3.45)	8.7 (2.33)	16.2 (3.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	*45	84	*78	*11.9 (4.53)	22.3 (5.46)	20.7 (5.59)
Hispanic Origin and Race/7							
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,235	1,231	1,443	8.6 (0.60)	8.5 (0.54)	10.0 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	793	828	917	8.0 (0.72)	8.3 (0.66)	9.2 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	6,473	7,303	7,727	11.0 (0.40)	12.4 (0.42)	13.1 (0.42)
White, single race	43,429	5,161	5,768	5,634	11.9 (0.48)	13.3 (0.52)	13.0 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	10,741	929	1,025	1,452	8.6 (0.80)	9.6 (0.79)	13.5 (0.96)
Family structure/8							
Mother and father	53,216	5,625	6,222	6,677	10.6 (0.40)	11.7 (0.43)	12.6 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,958	1,672	1,924	2,239	10.5 (0.73)	12.1 (0.72)	14.0 (0.80)
Father, no mother	2,309	211	212	125	9.2 (1.61)	9.2 (1.50)	5.4 (1.12)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	199	176	128	10.5 (1.77)	9.3 (1.60)	6.8 (1.39)
Parent's education/9							
Less than high school diploma	9,032	591	650	807	6.5 (0.63)	7.2 (0.71)	8.9 (0.80)
High school diploma or GED/10	16,411	1,279	1,751	1,778	7.8 (0.60)	10.7 (0.69)	10.8 (0.70)
More than high school diploma	45,516	5,635	5,937	6,452	12.4 (0.47)	13.1 (0.46)	14.2 (0.48)
Family income/11							
Less than $20,000	11,309	1,049	1,295	1,437	9.3 (0.70)	11.5 (0.88)	12.7 (0.93)
$20,000 or more	58,049	6,300	6,992	7,474	10.9 (0.39)	12.1 (0.40)	12.9 (0.41)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	962	1,236	1,230	9.4 (0.98)	12.1 (0.95)	12.0 (0.91)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	977	1,117	1,330	8.6 (0.78)	9.9 (0.83)	11.7 (0.88)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	919	1,125	1,253	10.4 (1.00)	12.7 (1.05)	14.2 (1.14)
$75,000 or more	18,933	2,598	2,682	2,757	13.8 (0.76)	14.2 (0.77)	14.6 (0.77)
Poverty status/12							
Poor	9,643	836	1,021	1,226	8.7 (0.83)	10.6 (0.95)	12.7 (1.05)
Near poor	13,101	1,237	1,606	1,533	9.4 (0.86)	12.3 (0.91)	11.7 (0.81)
Not poor	35,457	4,262	4,622	5,045	12.1 (0.51)	13.1 (0.53)	14.2 (0.56)

Health insurance coverage/13							
Private	45,237	5,416	5,548	5,814	12.0 (0.46)	12.3 (0.44)	12.9 (0.47)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	1,589	2,234	2,410	8.2 (0.58)	11.5 (0.67)	12.4 (0.71)
Other	1,731	143	135	248	8.3 (1.85)	7.9 (1.85)	14.4 (2.34)
Uninsured	6,741	543	613	692	8.1 (0.84)	9.1 (0.96)	10.3 (0.96)
Place of residence							
Large MSA/14	35,071	3,719	3,774	4,787	10.6 (0.48)	10.8 (0.49)	13.7 (0.54)
Small MSA/14	24,355	2,476	2,836	2,786	10.2 (0.57)	11.7 (0.61)	11.5 (0.60)
Not in MSA/14	13,950	1,513	1,924	1,597	10.9 (0.89)	13.8 (0.92)	11.4 (0.81)
Region							
Northeast	12,873	1,316	1,270	1,644	10.2 (0.77)	9.9 (0.77)	12.8 (0.90)
Midwest	17,719	1,860	1,966	2,484	10.5 (0.69)	11.2 (0.69)	14.0 (0.79)
South	26,700	2,647	3,841	3,031	9.9 (0.52)	14.4 (0.66)	11.4 (0.57)
West	16,083	1,885	1,458	2,011	11.8 (0.86)	9.1 (0.67)	12.5 (0.71)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	60,281	6,101	6,230	7,091	10.1 (0.38)	10.4 (0.37)	11.8 (0.39)
Good	11,539	1,319	1,790	1,715	11.5 (0.82)	15.6 (0.99)	14.9 (0.95)
Fair/poor	1,540	288	515	363	18.8 (2.99)	33.9 (3.73)	23.6 (3.23)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 The estimates in this table are based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has {child's name} had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

		Ever told had			
Selected characteristics	All children 3-17 years	Learning disability/1	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder/2	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
		Number in thousands/3		Percent/4 (standard error)	
Total/5 (crude)	61,192	4,244	3,998	6.9 (0.30)	6.5 (0.29)
Total/5 (age-adjusted)	61,192	4,244	3,998	6.9 (0.30)	6.5 (0.28)
Sex					
Male	31,235	2,711	2,854	8.7 (0.47)	9.2 (0.48)
Female	29,957	1,534	1,143	5.1 (0.36)	3.8 (0.29)
Age					
3-4 years	8,119	125	*60	1.5 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.26)
5-11 years	27,766	1,791	1,682	6.5 (0.42)	6.1 (0.40)
12-17 years	25,307	2,329	2,256	9.2 (0.53)	8.9 (0.53)
Race					
1 race/6	59,480	4,104	3,842	6.9 (0.30)	6.5 (0.29)
White	47,287	3,233	3,123	6.8 (0.33)	6.6 (0.33)
Black or African American	9,355	774	634	8.3 (0.88)	6.8 (0.74)
American Indian or Alaska Native	510	*37	*40	*7.3 (3.12)	*7.8 (3.14)
Asian	2,219	*48	*44	*2.2 (0.82)	*2.0 (0.73)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	109	†	–	†	–
2 or more races/5	1,712	141	156	8.2 (2.30)	9.1 (1.98)
Black or African American and white	479	*37	70	*7.8 (2.96)	14.7 (3.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	284	†	*21	†	*7.5 (3.43)
Hispanic Origin and Race/7					
Hispanic or Latino	11,600	807	533	7.0 (0.59)	4.6 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	7,967	505	327	6.3 (0.68)	4.1 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,592	3,438	3,465	6.9 (0.35)	7.0 (0.33)
White, single race	36,546	2,525	2,680	6.9 (0.39)	7.4 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race	9,038	744	616	8.3 (0.89)	6.8 (0.76)
Family structure/8					
Mother and father	43,698	2,651	2,439	6.1 (0.35)	5.6 (0.33)
Mother, no father	13,677	1,272	1,143	9.3 (0.70)	8.4 (0.67)
Father, no mother	2,125	140	151	6.6 (1.36)	7.2 (1.38)
Neither mother nor father	1,693	181	264	10.7 (2.13)	15.7 (2.25)
Parent's education/9					
Less than high school diploma	7,439	548	395	7.4 (0.82)	5.3 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED/10	13,730	1,017	985	7.4 (0.66)	7.2 (0.69)
More than high school diploma	37,871	2,497	2,354	6.6 (0.37)	6.2 (0.36)

Family income/11									
Less than $20,000	8,995	1,016	782	11.3	(0.93)	8.7	(0.77)
$20,000 or more	48,913	3,125	3,141	6.4	(0.33)	6.4	(0.33)
$20,000–$34,999	8,567	587	587	6.9	(0.81)	6.9	(0.85)
$35,000–$54,999	9,462	667	662	7.1	(0.78)	7.0	(0.77)
$55,000–$74,999	7,287	424	495	5.8	(0.79)	6.8	(0.92)
$75,000 or more	16,211	953	970	5.9	(0.54)	6.0	(0.54)
Poverty status/12							
Poor	7,732	851	605	11.0	(1.04)	7.9	(0.81)
Near poor	10,866	859	868	7.9	(0.75)	8.0	(0.83)
Not poor	30,014	1,779	1,884	5.9	(0.39)	6.3	(0.39)
Health insurance coverage/13							
Private	38,517	2,255	2,375	5.9	(0.36)	6.2	(0.37)
Medicaid or other public	15,085	1,584	1,278	10.5	(0.74)	8.5	(0.63)
Other	1,364	*58	54	4.3	(1.25)	4.0	(1.18)
Uninsured	6,056	343	282	5.7	(0.79)	4.7	(0.72)
Place of residence							
Large MSA/14	29,038	1,914	1,630	6.6	(0.42)	5.6	(0.40)
Small MSA/14	20,330	1,518	1,502	7.5	(0.53)	7.4	(0.48)
Not in MSA/14	11,824	812	866	6.9	(0.73)	7.3	(0.77)
Region							
Northeast	10,810	830	537	7.7	(0.74)	5.0	(0.56)
Midwest	14,848	1,118	1,136	7.5	(0.69)	7.7	(0.68)
South	22,066	1,541	1,691	7.0	(0.49)	7.7	(0.51)
West	13,468	755	632	5.6	(0.56)	4.7	(0.47)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	49,965	2,697	2,904	5.4	(0.30)	5.8	(0.30)
Good	9,896	1,148	853	11.6	(0.96)	8.7	(0.85)
Fair/poor	1,316	397	238	30.4	(3.79)	18.4	(3.06)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that {child's name} had a learning disability?"

/2 Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that {child's name} had Attention Hyperactivity Disorder or Attention Deficit Disorder?"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 3-17 years" column.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which
prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of
age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months/1	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months/1	
	Number in thousands/2		Percent/3 (standard error)	
Total/4(crude)	73,376	9,724	13.3	(0.37)
Total/4(age-adjusted)	73,376	9,724	13.3	(0.38)
Sex				
Male	37,511	5,431	14.5	(0.53)
Female	35,865	4,293	12.0	(0.51)
Age				
0-4 years	20,303	1,803	8.9	(0.57)
5-11 years	27,766	3,773	13.6	(0.61)
12-17 years	25,307	4,148	16.4	(0.69)
Race				
1 race/5	71,242	9,393	13.2	(0.38)
White	56,761	7,701	13.6	(0.44)
Black or African American	11,152	1,405	12.6	(0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	118	20.0	(5.27)
Asian	2,621	148	5.6	(1.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	†		†
2 or more races/6	2,133	331	15.5	(2.08)
Black or African American and white	620	108	17.4	(3.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	*67	17.7	(4.59)
Hispanic Origin and Race/7				
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,299	9.0	(0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	795	8.0	(0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	8,425	14.3	(0.44)
White only	43,429	6,567	15.1	(0.54)
Black or African American only	10,741	1,333	12.4	(0.88)
Family structure/8				
Mother and father	53,216	6,735	12.7	(0.44)
Mother, no father	15,958	2,398	15.0	(0.84)
Father, no mother	2,309	246	10.8	(1.77)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	344	18.2	(2.38)
Parent's education/9				
Less than high school diploma	9,032	794	8.8	(0.85)
High school diploma or GED/10	16,411	2,079	12.7	(0.79)
More than high school	45,516	6,494	14.3	(0.48)
Family income/11				
Less than $20,000	11,309	1,731	15.3	(1.04)
$20,000 or more	58,049	7,759	13.4	(0.43)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	1,376	13.4	(1.07)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	1,300	11.5	(0.85)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	1,278	14.4	(1.20)
$75,000 or more	18,933	2,750	14.5	(0.76)
Poverty status/12				
Poor	9,643	1,427	14.8	(1.16)
Near poor	13,101	1,718	13.1	(0.91)
Not poor	35,457	4,993	14.1	(0.55)
Health insurance coverage/13				
Private	45,237	6,083	13.5	(0.48)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	2,880	14.8	(0.76)
Other	1,731	244	14.2	(2.54)
Uninsured	6,741	508	7.5	(0.92)
Place of residence				
Large MSA/14	35,071	4,005	11.4	(0.49)
Small MSA/14	24,355	3,641	15.0	(0.64)
Not in MSA/14	13,950	2,078	14.9	(1.04)

Region				
Northeast	12,873	1,715	13.3	(0.92)
Midwest	17,719	2,448	13.8	(0.77)
South	26,700	4,060	15.2	(0.66)
West	16,083	1,500	9.3	(0.65)
Current health status				
Excellent/very good	60,281	6,518	10.8	(0.38)
Good	11,539	2,314	20.1	(1.19)
Fair/poor	1,540	888	58.0	(3.83)

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

/1 Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months is based on the question, "Does {child's name} now have a problem for which {he/she} has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

/2 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assesed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status/1			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution/2 (standard error)			
Total/3(crude)	100.0	54.5 (0.60)	27.7 (0.50)	15.7 (0.41)	2.1 (0.16)
Total/3(age-adjusted)	100.0	54.5 (0.59)	27.6 (0.49)	15.8 (0.41)	2.1 (0.16)
Sex					
Male	100.0	53.6 (0.79)	27.4 (0.69)	16.5 (0.56)	2.5 (0.24)
Female	100.0	55.4 (0.82)	27.9 (0.71)	15.0 (0.57)	1.7 (0.21)
Age					
0-4 years	100.0	58.5 (1.01)	26.1 (0.86)	13.6 (0.71)	1.7 (0.26)
5-11 years	100.0	54.7 (0.91)	26.9 (0.80)	16.5 (0.67)	1.9 (0.26)
12-17 years	100.0	51.0 (0.95)	29.8 (0.84)	16.6 (0.69)	2.6 (0.30)
Race					
1 race/4	100.0	54.5 (0.60)	27.6 (0.50)	15.8 (0.42)	2.1 (0.16)
White	100.0	56.0 (0.66)	27.5 (0.56)	14.6 (0.46)	1.9 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	48.2 (1.51)	27.0 (1.23)	21.4 (1.14)	3.3 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	44.8 (6.98)	32.4 (5.87)	18.7 (4.01)	†
Asian	100.0	49.0 (2.77)	33.3 (2.73)	17.4 (2.34)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	54.6 (14.54)	†	*35.6 (13.92)	–
2 or more races/5	100.0	55.6 (3.29)	28.8 (2.94)	12.3 (1.99)	*3.4 (1.05)
Black or African American and white	100.0	54.3 (4.79)	30.5 (4.41)	13.7 (3.37)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	49.0 (6.36)	28.1 (5.72)	16.9 (4.54)	†
Hispanic Origin and Race/6					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.6 (1.07)	28.1 (0.98)	26.0 (0.99)	3.2 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.8 (1.25)	29.4 (1.22)	27.7 (1.20)	3.0 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.4 (0.67)	27.6 (0.57)	13.2 (0.45)	1.8 (0.17)
White only	100.0	60.3 (0.76)	27.2 (0.66)	11.0 (0.49)	1.5 (0.20)
Black or African American only	100.0	48.1 (1.55)	27.1 (1.25)	21.5 (1.19)	3.3 (0.51)
Family structure/7					
Mother and father	100.0	57.5 (0.68)	26.9 (0.58)	14.1 (0.47)	1.5 (0.16)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.2 (1.18)	29.6 (1.06)	20.3 (0.92)	3.9 (0.44)
Father, no mother	100.0	54.5 (2.70)	28.5 (2.57)	14.7 (1.94)	*2.3 (0.82)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	40.2 (3.06)	31.6 (2.78)	24.3 (2.51)	*3.9 (1.56)
Parent's education/8					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	39.1 (1.51)	27.5 (1.41)	28.5 (1.36)	4.9 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED/9	100.0	47.6 (1.25)	30.1 (1.07)	19.9 (0.98)	2.4 (0.37)
More than high school	100.0	61.0 (0.71)	26.4 (0.62)	11.2 (0.45)	1.4 (0.16)
Family income/10					
Less than $20,000	100.0	40.3 (1.36)	26.7 (1.14)	28.3 (1.24)	4.7 (0.58)
$20,000 or more	100.0	57.5 (0.65)	27.8 (0.56)	13.1 (0.43)	1.6 (0.16)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	47.1 (1.51)	31.2 (1.36)	19.1 (1.12)	2.6 (0.49)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	53.9 (1.45)	28.5 (1.24)	15.8 (1.02)	1.8 (0.37)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	58.0 (1.57)	29.3 (1.43)	10.6 (0.93)	2.1 (0.57)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.0 (1.07)	24.0 (1.00)	7.4 (0.56)	0.6 (0.18)

Poverty status/11								
Poor	100.0	39.7	(1.58)	27.8	(1.40)	27.8	(1.41)	4.7 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	49.4	(1.35)	29.1	(1.21)	18.8	(1.04)	2.8 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	62.6	(0.79)	26.6	(0.73)	9.7	(0.45)	1.1 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage/12								
Private	100.0	61.1	(0.71)	26.8	(0.62)	11.0	(0.45)	1.1 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	41.9	(1.14)	28.9	(1.00)	24.8	(0.93)	4.4 (0.43)
Other	100.0	58.2	(3.31)	26.4	(2.61)	14.3	(2.28)	†
Uninsured	100.0	45.7	(1.77)	30.1	(1.65)	21.6	(1.45)	2.7 (0.64)
Place of residence								
Large MSA/13	100.0	55.9	(0.81)	26.9	(0.69)	15.5	(0.57)	1.7 (0.20)
Small MSA/13	100.0	55.3	(1.08)	26.7	(0.87)	15.7	(0.72)	2.2 (0.27)
Not in MSA/13	100.0	49.6	(1.50)	31.2	(1.24)	16.2	(1.03)	3.0 (0.49)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	57.8	(1.38)	25.0	(1.07)	15.3	(1.00)	1.9 (0.35)
Midwest	100.0	56.6	(1.27)	28.0	(1.04)	13.7	(0.87)	1.7 (0.29)
South	100.0	52.3	(0.98)	28.2	(0.83)	16.8	(0.67)	2.7 (0.31)
West	100.0	53.2	(1.27)	28.6	(1.08)	16.6	(0.86)	1.7 (0.28)

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

/2 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/5 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/7 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/8 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/10 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/11 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Percent distributions   (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total/3(crude)	18.2 (0.49)	80.7 (0.49)	1.1 (0.11)	24.2 (1.15)	72.7 (1.23)	3.2 (0.55)	26.7 (3.75)	52.9 (4.07)	20.4 (3.15)
Total/3(age-adjusted)	18.1 (0.49)	80.8 (0.49)	1.1 (0.11)	24.5 (1.15)	72.4 (1.22)	3.1 (0.54)	27.4 (3.88)	52.1 (4.13)	20.5 (3.24)
Sex									
Male	19.4 (0.70)	79.5 (0.71)	1.1 (0.16)	24.2 (1.54)	73.7 (1.58)	2.1 (0.59)	29.5 (5.05)	48.2 (5.23)	22.3 (4.21)
Female	17.0 (0.64)	81.9 (0.66)	1.1 (0.16)	24.2 (1.69)	71.5 (1.88)	4.3 (0.94)	22.5 (5.20)	60.2 (6.08)	17.4 (4.57)
Age									
1-4 years	22.9 (1.05)	76.0 (1.07)	1.1 (0.21)	35.5 (2.95)	62.1 (3.01)	*2.5 (1.03)	37.5 (8.93)	41.3 (8.99)	*21.3 (8.38)
5-11 years	17.3 (0.78)	81.7 (0.79)	1.0 (0.18)	21.7 (1.60)	75.7 (1.68)	2.6 (0.75)	26.7 (6.47)	52.2 (6.78)	21.1 (4.91)
12-17 years	16.0 (0.75)	82.7 (0.78)	1.2 (0.20)	20.9 (1.81)	74.9 (1.99)	4.2 (1.02)	21.8 (5.29)	58.8 (5.77)	19.4 (4.41)
Race									
1 race/4	18.0 (0.47)	80.9 (0.48)	1.1 (0.11)	24.1 (1.16)	72.7 (1.24)	3.2 (0.56)	27.6 (3.90)	52.4 (4.20)	20.1 (3.21)
White	17.3 (0.50)	81.6 (0.52)	1.2 (0.13)	24.1 (1.35)	72.5 (1.47)	3.3 (0.69)	27.2 (4.61)	53.5 (5.02)	19.3 (3.75)
Black or African American	19.6 (1.38)	79.7 (1.38)	0.8 (0.22)	23.9 (2.62)	73.4 (2.78)	*2.8 (1.11)	26.5 (7.70)	51.7 (7.94)	*21.7 (6.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native	27.4 (6.22)	72.0 (6.23)	†	*20.4 (7.06)	73.1 (8.72)	†	*64.6 (21.91)	†	†
Asian	24.0 (2.73)	74.5 (2.78)	'1.5 (0.58)	23.8 (5.77)	76.2 (5.77)	–	–	–	100 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*63.4 (20.27)	–	†	†	†	–	–	–
2 or more races/5	26.5 (4.77)	72.6 (4.74)	†	29.9 (7.84)	70.1 (7.84)	–	†	64.0 (16.12)	†
Black or African American and white	17.2 (4.44)	82.4 (4.45)	†	*35.9 (13.21)	64.1 (13.21)	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*15.1 (5.03)	82.0 (5.67)	†	†	84.7 (11.13)	–	†	79.6 (21.61)	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/6									
Hispanic or Latino	24.4 (1.08)	74.1 (1.09)	1.5 (0.26)	26.0 (1.68)	70.9 (1.78)	3.1 (0.78)	36.9 (7.00)	50.5 (6.49)	*12.6 (3.93)
Mexican or Mexican American	23.2 (1.30)	75.7 (1.30)	1.1 (0.27)	27.1 (1.98)	69.3 (2.11)	3.6 (1.02)	39.6 (9.46)	49.7 (8.53)	*10.7 (4.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.0 (0.54)	82.0 (0.55)	1.0 (0.12)	23.3 (1.48)	73.5 (1.59)	3.2 (0.72)	22.4 (4.24)	53.9 (5.04)	23.6 (4.11)
White only	15.6 (0.55)	83.3 (0.57)	1.1 (0.15)	22.6 (1.94)	73.9 (2.14)	3.5 (1.02)	19.8 (5.22)	57.1 (6.69)	23.1 (5.42)
Black or African American only	19.1 (1.41)	80.1 (1.40)	0.8 (0.22)	24.1 (2.70)	73.2 (2.86)	*2.7 (1.14)	27.6 (7.95)	50.5 (8.14)	*21.9 (6.76)
Family structure/7									
Mother and father	17.7 (0.57)	81.2 (0.58)	1.1 (0.13)	23.4 (1.47)	73.7 (1.58)	2.9 (0.69)	24.5 (5.20)	56.0 (5.84)	19.6 (4.31)
Mother, no father	19.6 (1.02)	79.2 (1.03)	1.2 (0.27)	24.4 (2.11)	71.8 (2.24)	3.8 (1.04)	32.9 (5.91)	43.7 (5.96)	23.4 (5.28)
Father, no mother	18.4 (2.18)	81.4 (2.17)	†	34.4 (6.91)	60.2 (7.15)	†	†	69.2 (15.73)	†
Neither mother nor father	21.3 (3.00)	77.0 (2.99)	'1.6 (0.75)	26.9 (4.99)	72.0 (5.02)	†	†	89.5 (7.63)	†
Parent's education/8									
Less than high school diploma	23.9 (1.53)	75.0 (1.53)	1.2 (0.30)	27.0 (2.19)	69.1 (2.47)	*3.9 (1.43)	28.8 (7.47)	53.1 (7.83)	*18.1 (6.23)
High school diploma or GED/9	17.6 (0.99)	81.5 (1.00)	0.9 (0.21)	22.2 (2.07)	75.4 (2.17)	*2.3 (0.72)	35.6 (8.23)	48.3 (7.88)	*16.0 (5.05)
More than high school	17.5 (0.63)	81.4 (0.64)	1.1 (0.14)	24.2 (1.76)	72.4 (1.84)	3.4 (0.86)	21.7 (4.69)	52.0 (5.89)	26.4 (5.15)
Family income/10									
Less than $20,000	20.6 (1.30)	78.3 (1.33)	'1.1 (0.34)	24.0 (2.05)	71.7 (2.31)	4.2 (1.25)	23.8 (5.69)	54.1 (6.41)	22.1 (5.71)
$20,000 or more	17.8 (0.55)	81.1 (0.55)	1.1 (0.12)	24.0 (1.43)	73.1 (1.50)	2.9 (0.64)	27.7 (5.03)	52.4 (5.42)	19.9 (3.93)
$20,000-$34,999	19.1 (1.28)	79.5 (1.30)	1.4 (0.31)	26.1 (2.81)	69.1 (3.03)	*4.8 (1.61)	*32.7 (10.86)	44.6 (9.75)	*22.7 (7.86)
$35,000-$54,999	19.8 (1.26)	79.5 (1.27)	'0.7 (0.22)	25.9 (3.01)	71.3 (3.10)	*2.9 (1.25)	*32.5 (10.34)	41.9 (10.27)	*25.6 (9.43)
$55,000-$74,999	17.4 (1.32)	81.6 (1.32)	'0.9 (0.30)	27.4 (4.00)	69.3 (4.08)	†	*22.3 (10.73)	65.0 (12.06)	*12.7 (6.19)
$75,000 or more	17.0 (0.88)	82.0 (0.90)	1.0 (0.21)	26.0 (3.50)	71.0 (3.70)	†	*30.3 (13.77)	50.2 (14.45)	†
Poverty status/11									
Poor	20.8 (1.55)	78.4 (1.57)	'0.8 (0.27)	27.1 (2.50)	67.5 (2.80)	5.5 (1.50)	27.9 (7.72)	51.6 (7.69)	*20.5 (6.26)
Near poor	19.6 (1.20)	79.2 (1.23)	1.2 (0.25)	26.8 (2.60)	69.2 (2.74)	*4.0 (1.38)	28.9 (7.57)	47.4 (7.80)	23.7 (6.77)
Not poor	17.7 (0.67)	81.4 (0.68)	0.9 (0.14)	25.2 (2.17)	72.1 (2.26)	*2.7 (0.93)	26.1 (7.28)	56.3 (8.15)	17.6 (5.13)
Health insurance coverage/12									
Private	17.0 (0.57)	82.0 (0.58)	1.0 (0.13)	24.1 (1.82)	73.3 (1.88)	2.6 (0.73)	*18.3 (6.21)	59.2 (7.35)	22.5 (5.68)
Medicaid or other public	22.6 (1.09)	76.1 (1.11)	1.3 (0.24)	25.6 (1.78)	70.8 (1.95)	3.6 (0.98)	35.1 (5.29)	46.2 (5.16)	18.8 (3.93)
Other	11.5 (2.57)	87.7 (2.69)	†	29.2 (7.00)	70.8 (7.00)	–	†	74.3 (18.63)	–
Uninsured	17.5 (1.45)	80.6 (1.52)	1.9 (0.45)	19.6 (2.62)	76.3 (2.91)	*4.1 (1.45)	†	66.0 (11.80)	*24.9 (11.26)

```
        Place of residence
Large MSA/13    18.9  (0.69) 79.9  (0.70) 1.3  (0.18)  24.1  (1.68) 72.2  (1.82) 3.6   (0.93)  25.9  (5.39) 57.2  (6.01) 16.9   (4.07)
Small MSA/13    18.1  (0.89) 80.9  (0.90) 1.0  (0.18)  25.6  (2.00) 72.0  (2.02) 2.5   (0.72)  28.1  (6.36) 52.4  (6.81) 19.5   (5.48)
Not in MSA/13   16.8  (1.09) 82.4  (1.07) 0.9  (0.24)  21.9  (2.52) 74.9  (2.82) *3.2  (1.17) *26.0  (8.20) 47.5  (8.53) 26.5   (7.26)
        Region
Northeast       17.0  (1.01) 81.3  (1.04) 1.8  (0.36)  24.6  (3.15) 73.9  (3.21)          † *31.6  (9.76) 53.6  (9.82)*14.7   (5.82)
Midwest         16.9  (0.98) 82.3  (1.00) 0.8  (0.21)  21.6  (2.63) 73.1  (3.04) *5.3  (1.88) *27.0  (9.33) 41.0  (9.04) 31.9   (8.41)
South           19.1  (0.80) 79.7  (0.81) 1.2  (0.19)  27.4  (1.80) 70.6  (1.87) 2.0   (0.54)  27.3  (5.59) 52.2  (6.11) 20.5   (4.88)
West            19.2  (1.15) 79.9  (1.16) 0.8  (0.18)  21.0  (2.08) 74.8  (2.24) 4.2   (1.18) *20.4  (6.17) 66.8  (7.83)*12.8   (5.60)
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*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say {child's name}'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

/2 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.   This table consists of conditional percents: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percents in columns 1-3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percents in columns 4-6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percents in columns 7-9.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/5 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/7 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/8 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/10 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/11 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children 5-17 years	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
				Percent distribution/2 (standard error)			
Total/3(crude)	100.0	27.4 (0.61)	28.9 (0.57)	27.5 (0.61)	10.4 (0.42)	5.0 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)
Total/3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	27.4 (0.61)	28.9 (0.57)	27.5 (0.61)	10.4 (0.42)	4.9 (0.28)	0.9 (0.11)
Sex							
Male	100.0	27.8 (0.84)	28.3 (0.80)	27.8 (0.85)	10.3 (0.58)	4.8 (0.38)	1.0 (0.16)
Female	100.0	27.1 (0.84)	29.5 (0.82)	27.1 (0.85)	10.5 (0.55)	5.1 (0.42)	0.7 (0.13)
Age							
5-11 years	100.0	26.2 (0.80)	29.7 (0.79)	28.4 (0.83)	10.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.37)	1.3 (0.19)
12-17 years	100.0	28.8 (0.87)	28.0 (0.83)	26.4 (0.85)	10.5 (0.57)	5.9 (0.43)	0.3 (0.08)
Race							
1 race/4	100.0	27.7 (0.62)	28.8 (0.58)	27.5 (0.62)	10.2 (0.41)	5.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.11)
White	100.0	24.8 (0.65)	29.4 (0.66)	28.6 (0.69)	10.8 (0.47)	5.4 (0.34)	1.0 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	39.0 (1.64)	26.5 (1.42)	23.4 (1.37)	7.7 (0.86)	3.4 (0.51)	*0.2 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.2 (5.46)	21.6 (4.74)	24.7 (6.65)	*17.3 (5.83)	*7.3 (3.28)	–
Asian	100.0	41.9 (3.27)	28.7 (3.06)	20.8 (2.76)	6.5 (1.65)	*1.6 (0.78)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	63.2(18.14)	†	–	–
2 or more races/5	100.0	19.0 (3.30)	32.1 (3.19)	26.9 (3.38)	16.2 (4.41)	*4.6 (1.47)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	19.0 (4.75)	36.8 (5.70)	31.3 (5.84)	*5.9 (2.61)	*5.6 (1.83)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*21.7 (7.29)	*23.1 (7.04)	36.8 (7.47)	*13.5 (5.19)	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/6							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.9 (1.18)	25.0 (1.04)	25.7 (1.12)	8.8 (0.74)	4.6 (0.58)	1.1 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.5 (1.43)	24.6 (1.20)	27.1 (1.40)	8.4 (0.85)	4.5 (0.69)	*0.9 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.8 (0.70)	29.8 (0.65)	27.9 (0.71)	10.8 (0.49)	5.1 (0.32)	0.8 (0.12)
White only	100.0	22.0 (0.75)	30.7 (0.77)	29.2 (0.82)	11.4 (0.57)	5.7 (0.40)	1.0 (0.15)
Black or African American only	100.0	39.2 (1.67)	26.0 (1.43)	23.4 (1.40)	7.8 (0.88)	3.5 (0.53)	*0.2 (0.10)
Family structure/7							
Mother and father	100.0	27.1 (0.74)	30.8 (0.71)	27.0 (0.71)	10.0 (0.51)	4.3 (0.32)	0.9 (0.13)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.6 (1.15)	24.6 (1.13)	30.1 (1.25)	11.5 (0.80)	6.6 (0.65)	0.7 (0.18)
Father, no mother	100.0	31.7 (2.83)	22.9 (2.54)	25.8 (2.64)	12.0 (1.92)	6.8 (1.58)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	37.7 (3.21)	21.8 (2.79)	21.0 (2.74)	10.3 (1.80)	7.8 (1.67)	†
Parent's education/8							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	39.3 (1.76)	20.5 (1.33)	24.3 (1.54)	8.7 (1.03)	6.0 (0.96)	*1.2 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED/9	100.0	27.9 (1.19)	26.5 (1.19)	28.8 (1.32)	10.7 (0.84)	5.3 (0.55)	0.8 (0.23)
More than high school	100.0	24.4 (0.76)	31.7 (0.76)	28.0 (0.75)	10.6 (0.54)	4.6 (0.35)	0.7 (0.13)
Family income/10							
Less than $20,000	100.0	31.0 (1.51)	20.5 (1.34)	26.4 (1.55)	12.7 (1.02)	8.7 (0.99)	*0.7 (0.24)
$20,000 or more	100.0	26.3 (0.67)	30.5 (0.65)	27.8 (0.68)	10.1 (0.47)	4.5 (0.30)	0.9 (0.12)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	28.9 (1.58)	25.2 (1.39)	27.7 (1.63)	10.5 (0.96)	6.1 (0.83)	1.5 (0.44)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	28.0 (1.42)	28.7 (1.44)	27.5 (1.43)	9.1 (1.00)	5.5 (0.71)	1.2 (0.31)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	24.2 (1.63)	32.9 (1.71)	29.1 (1.71)	9.1 (1.00)	3.9 (0.79)	*0.8 (0.32)
$75,000 or more	100.0	21.8 (1.02)	33.5 (1.21)	29.3 (1.17)	11.4 (0.84)	3.5 (0.43)	*0.5 (0.16)
Poverty status/11							
Poor	100.0	30.4 (1.74)	21.1 (1.54)	27.4 (1.77)	12.1 (1.15)	8.2 (1.10)	*0.8 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	30.7 (1.47)	25.0 (1.30)	27.2 (1.43)	10.1 (0.93)	5.6 (0.70)	1.3 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	22.7 (0.77)	32.7 (0.85)	28.9 (0.82)	10.6 (0.59)	4.2 (0.35)	0.8 (0.15)

Health insurance coverage/12							
Private	100.0	25.4 (0.73)	32.2 (0.74)	27.9 (0.75)	9.8 (0.50)	4.1 (0.32)	0.6 (0.10)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	29.5 (1.26)	21.8 (1.07)	27.3 (1.26)	12.7 (0.99)	7.6 (0.75)	1.1 (0.27)
Other	100.0	32.4 (3.60)	28.6 (3.99)	29.7 (4.03)	*4.5 (1.49)	*3.6 (1.59)	†
Uninsured	100.0	34.4 (1.75)	25.0 (1.60)	24.6 (1.74)	9.8 (1.22)	4.6 (0.80)	*1.7 (0.50)
Place of residence							
Large MSA/13	100.0	29.1 (0.85)	29.4 (0.86)	26.9 (0.86)	9.2 (0.54)	4.9 (0.41)	0.6 (0.12)
Small MSA/13	100.0	26.6 (1.11)	27.4 (0.94)	28.1 (1.09)	12.2 (0.81)	4.8 (0.47)	0.9 (0.20)
Not in MSA/13	100.0	24.8 (1.40)	30.2 (1.25)	27.9 (1.43)	10.1 (0.91)	5.6 (0.65)	1.4 (0.31)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	25.8 (1.36)	30.6 (1.35)	28.0 (1.44)	10.0 (0.95)	4.8 (0.61)	0.8 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	24.4 (1.27)	30.3 (1.22)	27.5 (1.26)	11.4 (0.88)	5.2 (0.65)	1.1 (0.23)
South	100.0	30.1 (1.07)	27.9 (0.93)	26.6 (1.06)	9.7 (0.61)	4.9 (0.46)	0.8 (0.18)
West	100.0	27.9 (1.23)	27.4 (1.17)	28.4 (1.21)	10.6 (1.02)	4.9 (0.57)	0.7 (0.22)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	100.0	27.6 (0.66)	30.5 (0.65)	27.8 (0.68)	9.8 (0.46)	3.4 (0.24)	0.8 (0.12)
Good	100.0	28.4 (1.48)	23.4 (1.33)	26.5 (1.37)	12.3 (1.06)	8.8 (1.00)	*0.6 (0.20)
Fair/poor	100.0	12.8 (3.47)	8.8 (2.00)	22.2 (3.33)	17.2 (3.33)	33.7 (4.23)	*5.3 (1.93)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 Number of school days missed in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since {12 month reference date}, about how many days did {child's name} miss school because of illness or injury?"

/2 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/3 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/4 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.   Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/5 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/7 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/8 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/10 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/11 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

		Usual place of health care/2						
Selected characteristics	Has usual place of health care/1	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Total/4(crude)	95.2 (0.23)	100.0	20.5 (0.56)	77.4 (0.59)	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
Total/4 (age-adjusted)	95.2 (0.23)	100.0	20.5 (0.56)	77.4 (0.58)	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
Sex								
Male	94.9 (0.33)	100.0	20.5 (0.74)	77.3 (0.77)	0.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.05)
Female	95.5 (0.31)	100.0	20.5 (0.70)	77.5 (0.73)	0.5 (0.10)	1.0 (0.19)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
Age								
0-4 years	97.2 (0.32)	100.0	20.9 (0.94)	77.2 (0.96)	0.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.22)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
5-11 years	95.8 (0.36)	100.0	20.5 (0.82)	77.3 (0.84)	0.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.18)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.03)
12-17 years	93.0 (0.47)	100.0	20.2 (0.84)	77.7 (0.87)	0.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.09)
Race								
1 race/5	95.2 (0.23)	100.0	20.3 (0.56)	77.7 (0.58)	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
White	95.3 (0.26)	100.0	19.2 (0.61)	79.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.09)	0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American	95.0 (0.65)	100.0	24.2 (1.38)	71.8 (1.46)	1.3 (0.32)	2.4 (0.49)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	95.6 (1.76)	100.0	53.7 (7.53)	42.5 (7.38)	†	†	†	-
Asian	93.0 (1.31)	100.0	20.3 (2.74)	76.6 (2.84)	†	*2.0 (0.72)	†	-
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	96.5 (2.55)	100.0	†	65.9 (13.71)	†	-	-	-
2 or more races/6	97.0 (0.95)	100.0	27.8 (4.46)	69.4 (4.40)	†	*1.9 (0.80)	†	†
Black or African American and white	97.2 (1.46)	100.0	19.4 (4.19)	78.3 (4.30)	†	†	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	96.9 (2.33)	100.0	34.4 (6.82)	62.5 (6.76)	-	†	†	-
Hispanic Origin and Race/7								
Hispanic or Latino	89.9 (0.65)	100.0	35.9 (1.27)	60.5 (1.32)	1.1 (0.23)	1.9 (0.29)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	88.3 (0.83)	100.0	39.1 (1.63)	57.0 (1.71)	1.3 (0.33)	1.7 (0.34)	*0.5 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	96.5 (0.23)	100.0	17.0 (0.60)	81.3 (0.63)	0.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
White only	97.0 (0.25)	100.0	14.4 (0.64)	84.5 (0.67)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.5 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American only	94.9 (0.67)	100.0	24.0 (1.42)	72.2 (1.49)	1.4 (0.33)	2.1 (0.46)	†	†
Family structure/8								
Mother and father	95.7 (0.28)	100.0	18.1 (0.63)	80.0 (0.65)	0.4 (0.09)	0.9 (0.14)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.03)
Mother, no father	95.2 (0.44)	100.0	27.8 (1.08)	69.7 (1.13)	0.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.27)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.11)
Father, no mother	89.5 (1.86)	100.0	20.3 (2.39)	75.8 (2.56)	*1.3 (0.55)	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father	89.9 (1.98)	100.0	26.4 (2.87)	70.3 (2.97)	*1.3 (0.60)	*1.7 (0.70)	-	†
Parent's education/9								
Less than high school diploma	88.2 (0.97)	100.0	42.7 (1.75)	52.8 (1.83)	1.6 (0.37)	2.5 (0.61)	†	†
High school diploma or GED/10	94.6 (0.49)	100.0	25.1 (1.11)	71.6 (1.17)	0.8 (0.22)	1.6 (0.32)	*0.6 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.10)
More than high school	97.1 (0.23)	100.0	14.7 (0.60)	84.2 (0.61)	0.2 (0.06)	0.6 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.03)
Family income/11								
Less than $20,000	93.2 (0.61)	100.0	36.1 (1.45)	59.6 (1.52)	1.1 (0.24)	2.6 (0.53)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.12)
$20,000 or more	95.8 (0.24)	100.0	17.4 (0.59)	80.9 (0.61)	0.4 (0.08)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
$20,000-$34,999	92.9 (0.67)	100.0	28.6 (1.43)	67.9 (1.48)	1.4 (0.39)	1.3 (0.39)	*0.6 (0.32)	†
$35,000-$54,999	94.9 (0.57)	100.0	19.8 (1.16)	78.4 (1.17)	*0.4 (0.17)	1.0 (0.24)	†	†
$55,000-$74,999	96.4 (0.66)	100.0	15.7 (1.29)	82.9 (1.38)	†	0.8 (0.24)	†	†
$75,000 or more	97.9 (0.32)	100.0	12.1 (0.77)	87.4 (0.78)	†	*0.2 (0.09)	†	†
Poverty status/12								
Poor	93.2 (0.68)	100.0	38.0 (1.63)	57.3 (1.72)	1.1 (0.29)	3.1 (0.69)	†	†
Near poor	93.3 (0.64)	100.0	26.1 (1.27)	71.0 (1.26)	1.1 (0.30)	1.0 (0.20)	*0.7 (0.33)	*0.2 (0.09)
Not poor	96.9 (0.27)	100.0	14.2 (0.65)	85.0 (0.66)	0.2 (0.05)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.04)	†
Health insurance coverage/13								
Private	98.1 (0.18)	100.0	11.9 (0.53)	87.3 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.03)	0.5 (0.08)	*0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
Medicaid or other public	96.9 (0.34)	100.0	34.9 (1.15)	62.0 (1.18)	0.8 (0.17)	2.1 (0.35)	*0.2 (0.07)	†
Other	94.4 (1.56)	100.0	38.6 (4.75)	53.9 (4.47)	†	6.1 (1.69)	†	†
Uninsured	71.2 (1.66)	100.0	37.3 (2.05)	55.4 (2.12)	4.0 (0.80)	*1.2 (0.37)	†	*1.2 (0.40)

Place of residence														
Large MSA/14	95.1	(0.33)	100.0	19.6	(0.65)	77.8	(0.69)	0.7	(0.13)	1.4	(0.20)	0.4	(0.11)	*0.0 (0.02)
Small MSA/14	94.9	(0.42)	100.0	19.4	(1.06)	78.7	(1.09)	0.4	(0.10)	1.1	(0.22)	*0.2	(0.06)	*0.3 (0.09)
Not in MSA/14	96.1	(0.47)	100.0	24.8	(1.75)	74.2	(1.81)	*0.3	(0.13)	*0.1	(0.06)	†		*0.2 (0.08)
Region														
Northeast	97.6	(0.45)	100.0	13.4	(0.99)	84.8	(1.04)	*0.3	(0.12)	1.2	(0.28)	†		–
Midwest	96.8	(0.40)	100.0	26.3	(1.34)	71.9	(1.38)	*0.1	(0.06)	1.2	(0.29)	†		†
South	94.3	(0.38)	100.0	16.0	(0.85)	82.1	(0.89)	0.9	(0.17)	0.9	(0.19)	*0.1	(0.05)	*0.1 (0.06)
West	93.1	(0.60)	100.0	27.4	(1.25)	69.6	(1.31)	0.6	(0.17)	1.2	(0.24)	*0.8	(0.26)	*0.4 (0.11)
Current health status														
Excellent/very good	95.6	(0.24)	100.0	19.1	(0.59)	79.1	(0.62)	0.5	(0.08)	1.0	(0.12)	0.3	(0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
Good	93.1	(0.65)	100.0	27.4	(1.30)	69.2	(1.37)	0.9	(0.23)	1.8	(0.42)	*0.3	(0.12)	*0.4 (0.17)
Fair/poor	94.6	(2.28)	100.0	25.0	(3.19)	72.3	(3.28)	†		†		†		†

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Having a usual place of health care is based on the question "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

/2 Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Time since last contact with a health care professional/1

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years/2
		Percent distribution/3 (standard error)				
Total/4(crude)	100.0	74.2 (0.49)	16.1 (0.41)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)
Total/4 (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.1 (0.49)	16.2 (0.41)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.8 (0.65)	16.4 (0.57)	6.6 (0.37)	1.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.22)
Female	100.0	74.7 (0.69)	15.8 (0.56)	6.2 (0.39)	1.3 (0.17)	2.0 (0.22)
Age						
0-4 years	100.0	87.4 (0.66)	8.2 (0.54)	2.3 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.11)	1.9 (0.27)
5-11 years	100.0	69.7 (0.86)	19.8 (0.75)	7.7 (0.48)	1.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.23)
12-17 years	100.0	68.6 (0.85)	18.3 (0.69)	8.3 (0.52)	2.4 (0.28)	2.3 (0.30)
Race						
1 race/5	100.0	74.1 (0.50)	16.2 (0.42)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)
White	100.0	74.9 (0.55)	15.8 (0.47)	6.0 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.9 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	71.6 (1.21)	19.1 (1.10)	6.7 (0.68)	1.2 (0.32)	1.3 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.9 (4.89)	*9.6 (3.27)	*11.6 (3.68)	†	*3.5 (1.46)
Asian	100.0	66.9 (2.79)	15.2 (2.12)	12.1 (2.08)	*2.3 (0.98)	3.5 (1.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	71.0 (12.99)	†	†	–	–
2 or more races/6	100.0	79.4 (2.29)	11.9 (1.96)	5.6 (1.57)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	81.2 (3.67)	12.1 (3.19)	*4.5 (1.67)	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	80.1 (5.93)	*11.9 (4.39)	†	†	–
Hispanic Origin and Race/7						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.5 (0.97)	16.8 (0.78)	7.4 (0.54)	2.9 (0.38)	4.3 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	65.2 (1.19)	17.6 (0.98)	8.6 (0.70)	3.9 (0.53)	4.7 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.6 (0.56)	15.9 (0.47)	6.1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.16)
White only	100.0	76.9 (0.65)	15.5 (0.56)	5.5 (0.34)	0.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.17)
Black or African American only	100.0	71.6 (1.24)	19.1 (1.12)	6.8 (0.70)	1.2 (0.30)	1.3 (0.32)
Family structure/8						
Mother and father	100.0	74.7 (0.58)	16.1 (0.49)	6.0 (0.32)	1.3 (0.15)	1.9 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	74.1 (0.97)	16.5 (0.79)	6.4 (0.55)	1.5 (0.26)	1.5 (0.25)
Father, no mother	100.0	67.6 (2.70)	17.9 (2.34)	10.3 (1.75)	*1.5 (0.68)	*2.7 (1.01)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	71.2 (2.67)	11.9 (1.91)	11.6 (2.04)	*1.4 (0.55)	*3.9 (1.17)
Parent's education/9						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	65.7 (1.39)	17.0 (1.11)	9.4 (0.87)	3.3 (0.53)	4.6 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED/10	100.0	72.9 (1.05)	16.0 (0.85)	7.3 (0.58)	1.7 (0.27)	2.0 (0.38)
More than high school	100.0	76.5 (0.60)	16.1 (0.53)	5.3 (0.31)	0.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.16)
Family income/11						
Less than $20,000	100.0	74.6 (1.21)	14.0 (0.96)	6.9 (0.62)	2.0 (0.34)	2.5 (0.38)
$20,000 or more	100.0	74.5 (0.54)	16.3 (0.46)	6.3 (0.31)	1.2 (0.13)	1.7 (0.17)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	71.0 (1.28)	17.8 (1.09)	7.1 (0.72)	1.9 (0.30)	2.3 (0.37)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	70.7 (1.33)	16.5 (1.00)	8.4 (0.78)	1.6 (0.32)	2.8 (0.58)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	75.0 (1.33)	16.9 (1.21)	6.5 (0.84)	*0.7 (0.25)	1.0 (0.28)
$75,000 or more	100.0	78.4 (0.93)	15.2 (0.83)	4.6 (0.47)	0.9 (0.19)	0.9 (0.21)

Poverty status/12										
Poor	100.0	73.5	(1.40)	15.5	(1.14)	6.8	(0.72)	1.7	(0.32)	2.4	(0.42)
Near poor	100.0	68.5	(1.26)	17.7	(1.07)	8.6	(0.75)	1.8	(0.30)	3.3	(0.51)
Not poor	100.0	76.7	(0.66)	15.7	(0.58)	5.6	(0.37)	1.0	(0.14)	1.0	(0.17)
Health insurance coverage/13										
Private	100.0	75.8	(0.61)	16.1	(0.53)	6.0	(0.34)	0.8	(0.12)	1.3	(0.17)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	78.8	(0.91)	13.8	(0.74)	4.6	(0.42)	1.0	(0.19)	1.9	(0.28)
Other	100.0	76.4	(2.85)	14.6	(2.60)	*4.9	(1.54)	†		*2.9	(1.22)
Uninsured	100.0	50.1	(1.79)	22.8	(1.49)	14.6	(1.24)	6.9	(0.87)	5.6	(0.84)
Place of residence										
Large MSA/14	100.0	73.1	(0.70)	17.2	(0.61)	6.2	(0.38)	1.2	(0.15)	2.3	(0.23)
Small MSA/14	100.0	74.9	(0.84)	15.4	(0.74)	6.4	(0.46)	1.7	(0.25)	1.6	(0.28)
Not in MSA/14	100.0	75.9	(1.21)	14.6	(0.83)	6.8	(0.70)	1.2	(0.24)	1.5	(0.36)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	79.9	(1.09)	13.9	(0.90)	3.3	(0.50)	*0.6	(0.21)	2.3	(0.46)
Midwest	100.0	73.9	(1.03)	17.5	(0.96)	6.8	(0.58)	0.6	(0.15)	1.2	(0.26)
South	100.0	75.0	(0.76)	15.5	(0.61)	6.8	(0.42)	1.4	(0.19)	1.4	(0.21)
West	100.0	68.9	(1.12)	17.3	(0.90)	7.7	(0.69)	3.0	(0.38)	3.1	(0.41)
Current health status										
Excellent/very good	100.0	73.6	(0.55)	16.7	(0.46)	6.5	(0.31)	1.3	(0.13)	1.9	(0.17)
Good	100.0	75.7	(1.16)	14.5	(1.01)	6.0	(0.55)	1.9	(0.40)	1.9	(0.33)
Fair/poor	100.0	87.1	(2.38)	5.9	(1.55)	*3.3	(1.40)	†		*2.3	(0.97)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero

/1 Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about {child's name}'s health? Include doctors seen while {he/she} was a patient in a hospital "

/2 This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor

/3 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages

/4 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status   Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

/5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group   Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes   Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races

/6 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations

/7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races   Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text

/8 Family structure refers to parents living in the household   "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships   Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father"

/9 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age

/10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma

/11 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I)   The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts

/12 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year   "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold   "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold   "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater

/13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area   Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000   "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected measures of health care access

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Uninsured for health care/1	Unmet medical need/2	Delayed care due to cost/3	Uninsured for health care/1	Unmet medical need/2	Delayed care due to cost/3
		Number in thousands/4			Percent/5 (standard error)		
Total/6 (crude)	73,374	6,763	1,513	2,715	9.3 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
Total/6 (age-adjusted)	73,374	6,763	1,513	2,715	9.3 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
Sex							
Male	37,510	3,408	779	1,318	9.1 (0.35)	2.1 (0.16)	3.5 (0.22)
Female	35,864	3,355	734	1,397	9.4 (0.35)	2.1 (0.17)	3.9 (0.23)
Age							
0-4 years	20,302	1,475	261	563	7.3 (0.40)	1.3 (0.16)	2.8 (0.25)
5-11 years	27,922	2,577	552	1,044	9.3 (0.39)	2.0 (0.19)	3.8 (0.26)
12-17 years	25,149	2,711	699	1,108	10.8 (0.44)	2.8 (0.21)	4.4 (0.28)
Race							
1 race/7	71,271	6,616	1,458	2,598	9.3 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
White	56,561	5,204	1,170	2,190	9.2 (0.34)	2.1 (0.15)	3.9 (0.21)
Black or African American	11,157	972	222	329	8.8 (0.71)	2.0 (0.28)	3.0 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	599	123	*16	†	20.5 (3.93)	*2.7 (1.24)	†
Asian	2,804	308	*42	*53	11.1 (1.78)	*1.5 (0.47)	*1.9 (0.63)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	149	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races/8	2,103	147	55	117	7.0 (1.32)	2.6 (0.72)	5.6 (1.17)
Black or African American and white	654	42	†	29	6.6 (1.75)	*2.7 (1.31)	4.5 (1.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	380	*43	†	*26	*11.5 (4.16)	†	*6.9 (2.89)
Hispanic Origin and Race/9							
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	2,510	458	632	17.5 (0.72)	3.2 (0.29)	4.4 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,028	1,947	300	453	19.6 (0.89)	3.0 (0.32)	4.5 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,951	4,253	1,055	2,083	7.3 (0.32)	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.21)
White only	43,202	2,802	758	1,630	6.5 (0.37)	1.8 (0.17)	3.8 (0.26)
Black or African American only	10,776	945	207	311	8.9 (0.72)	1.9 (0.28)	2.9 (0.34)
Family structure/10							
Mother and father	53,030	4,604	840	1,684	8.7 (0.35)	1.6 (0.13)	3.2 (0.20)
Mother, no father	16,004	1,496	583	844	9.4 (0.52)	3.7 (0.33)	5.3 (0.42)
Father, no mother	2,307	337	61	113	14.9 (1.81)	2.7 (0.67)	4.9 (0.94)
Neither mother nor father	2,032	325	*29	74	16.3 (1.74)	*1.4 (0.43)	3.7 (1.03)
Parent's education/11							
Less than high school diploma	8,721	1,766	275	428	20.4 (1.16)	3.2 (0.40)	4.9 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED/12	16,453	1,842	352	549	11.3 (0.65)	2.1 (0.24)	3.3 (0.32)
More than high school	44,419	2,559	823	1,643	5.8 (0.31)	1.9 (0.17)	3.7 (0.24)
Family income/13							
Less than $20,000	10,964	1,357	460	669	12.4 (0.75)	4.2 (0.44)	6.1 (0.60)
$20,000 or more	56,404	4,466	940	1,902	7.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.13)	3.4 (0.20)
$20,000-$34,999	9,783	1,472	352	510	15.1 (0.91)	3.6 (0.45)	5.2 (0.53)
$35,000-$54,999	10,652	1,153	220	523	10.8 (0.79)	2.1 (0.31)	4.9 (0.54)
$55,000-$74,999	8,363	521	136	330	6.2 (0.72)	1.6 (0.37)	4.0 (0.57)
$75,000 or more	17,976	507	40	202	2.8 (0.34)	0.2 (0.07)	1.1 (0.19)
Poverty status/14							
Poor	9,183	1,220	391	569	13.3 (0.92)	4.3 (0.49)	6.2 (0.66)
Near poor	12,408	1,829	455	739	14.8 (0.81)	3.7 (0.41)	6.0 (0.55)
Not poor	33,558	1,686	307	829	5.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.11)	2.5 (0.20)

Health insurance coverage/15									
Private	45,274	–	353	931	–	0.8	(0.09)	2.1	(0.18)
Medicaid or other public	19,188	–	320	589	–	1.7	(0.23)	3.1	(0.33)
Other	1,708	–	*18	*20	–	*1.1	(0.49)	*1.2	(0.49)
Uninsured	6,763	6,763	813	1,170	100	(0.00)	12.1	(0.94)	17.4	(1.16)
Place of residence									
Large MSA/16	35,717	3,219	804	1,320	9.1	(0.39)	2.3	(0.19)	3.7	(0.25)
Small MSA/16	24,009	2,201	481	984	9.2	(0.51)	2.0	(0.22)	4.1	(0.35)
Not in MSA/16	13,648	1,343	228	411	9.9	(0.83)	1.7	(0.26)	3.0	(0.38)
Region									
Northeast	12,870	698	196	309	5.5	(0.60)	1.5	(0.27)	2.4	(0.38)
Midwest	17,770	1,169	312	699	6.6	(0.55)	1.8	(0.24)	4.0	(0.39)
South	26,253	3,265	609	1,034	12.5	(0.56)	2.3	(0.22)	3.9	(0.30)
West	16,481	1,631	397	673	10.0	(0.61)	2.4	(0.28)	4.1	(0.39)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	59,930	5,049	947	1,883	8.5	(0.31)	1.6	(0.11)	3.1	(0.18)
Good	11,980	1,575	468	671	13.3	(0.80)	3.9	(0.41)	5.6	(0.50)
Fair/poor	1,323	120	96	158	9.1	(1.51)	7.2	(1.35)	12.0	(1.87)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

/1 Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "{Are you/Is anyone} covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

/2 Unmet medical need is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?"

/3 Delayed health care due to cost is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, {have/has} {you/anyone in the family} delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

/4 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/5 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/6 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

/7 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/8 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

/9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/10 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/11 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/13 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/14 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/15 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: The estimates in this table were weighted using the Person record weight.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected measures of health care utilization

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care/1	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months/2	No usual place of care/1	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months/2
	Number in thousands/3			Percent/4 (standard error)	
Total/5(crude)	73,376	3,506	4,973	4.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.27)
Total/5(age-adjusted)	73,376	3,506	4,973	4.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.27)
Sex					
Male	37,511	1,904	2,667	5.1 (0.33)	7.2 (0.38)
Female	35,865	1,602	2,306	4.5 (0.31)	6.5 (0.37)
Age					
0-4 years	20,303	570	2,114	2.8 (0.32)	10.5 (0.62)
5-11 years	27,766	1,167	1,584	4.2 (0.36)	5.7 (0.41)
12-17 years	25,307	1,769	1,275	7.0 (0.47)	5.1 (0.40)
Race					
1 race/6	71,242	3,444	4,790	4.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.27)
White	56,761	2,669	3,554	4.7 (0.26)	6.3 (0.30)
Black or African American	11,152	562	1,014	5.0 (0.65)	9.2 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	591	*26	*86	*4.4 (1.76)	*14.6 (4.71)
Asian	2,621	183	121	7.0 (1.31)	4.6 (1.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	†	†	†	†
2 or more races/7	2,133	*63	183	*3.0 (0.95)	8.6 (1.76)
Black or African American and white	620	†	*59	†	*9.6 (2.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	377	†	*55	†	*14.5 (5.06)
Hispanic Origin and Race/8					
Hispanic or Latino	14,423	1,458	1,109	10.1 (0.65)	7.7 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,953	1,165	680	11.7 (0.83)	6.9 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,953	2,048	3,864	3.5 (0.23)	6.6 (0.29)
White only	43,429	1,281	2,557	3.0 (0.25)	5.9 (0.33)
Black or African American only	10,741	547	968	5.1 (0.67)	9.1 (0.77)
Family structure/9					
Mother and father	53,216	2,309	3,144	4.3 (0.28)	5.9 (0.30)
Mother, no father	15,958	769	1,486	4.8 (0.44)	9.4 (0.66)
Father, no mother	2,309	238	142	10.5 (1.86)	6.2 (1.22)
Neither mother nor father	1,892	190	200	10.1 (1.98)	10.7 (1.88)
Parent's education/10					
Less than high school diploma	9,032	1,064	846	11.8 (0.97)	9.4 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED/11	16,411	887	1,286	5.4 (0.49)	7.9 (0.64)
More than high school	45,516	1,319	2,555	2.9 (0.23)	5.6 (0.31)
Family income/12					
Less than $20,000	11,309	769	1,371	6.8 (0.61)	12.2 (0.85)
$20,000 or more	58,049	2,408	3,375	4.2 (0.24)	5.8 (0.29)
$20,000-$34,999	10,236	723	837	7.1 (0.67)	8.3 (0.90)
$35,000-$54,999	11,348	579	735	5.1 (0.57)	6.5 (0.62)
$55,000-$74,999	8,859	323	539	3.6 (0.66)	6.1 (0.78)
$75,000 or more	18,933	401	831	2.1 (0.32)	4.4 (0.44)

Poverty status/13					
Poor	9,643	651	1,114	6.8 (0.68)	11.6 (0.98)
Near poor	13,101	877	1,076	6.7 (0.64)	8.3 (0.72)
Not poor	35,457	1,085	1,813	3.1 (0.27)	5.1 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage/14					
Private	45,237	859	2,232	1.9 (0.18)	5.0 (0.30)
Medicaid or other public	19,467	594	2,137	3.1 (0.34)	11.1 (0.68)
Other	1,731	98	118	5.6 (1.56)	6.8 (1.59)
Uninsured	6,741	1,935	469	28.8 (1.66)	7.0 (0.87)
Place of residence					
Large MSA/15	35,071	1,728	2,154	4.9 (0.33)	6.2 (0.39)
Small MSA/15	24,355	1,233	1,771	5.1 (0.42)	7.3 (0.45)
Not in MSA/15	13,950	545	1,048	3.9 (0.47)	7.5 (0.69)
Region					
Northeast	12,873	309	792	2.4 (0.45)	6.2 (0.57)
Midwest	17,719	571	1,206	3.2 (0.40)	6.9 (0.60)
South	26,700	1,511	2,089	5.7 (0.38)	7.9 (0.46)
West	16,083	1,114	886	6.9 (0.60)	5.5 (0.55)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	60,281	2,628	3,375	4.4 (0.24)	5.6 (0.26)
Good	11,539	796	1,203	6.9 (0.65)	10.5 (0.88)
Fair/poor	1,540	*82	394	*5.4 (2.28)	26.0 (3.53)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

/1 Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

/2 Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has {child's name} gone to a hospital emergency room about {his/her} health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

/3 Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristics	All children 2-17 years	Unmet dental need/2	Met dental need/2	All children 2-17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years/3
					Percent distribution/4 (standard error)				
Total/5(crude)	100.0	7.3 (0.32)	92.7 (0.32)	100.0	57.4 (0.60)	18.9 (0.47)	7.5 (0.30)	3.0 (0.19)	13.2 (0.40)
Total/5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	7.3 (0.32)	92.7 (0.32)	100.0	57.6 (0.60)	18.9 (0.47)	7.5 (0.30)	3.0 (0.19)	12.9 (0.35)
Sex									
Male	100.0	7.3 (0.46)	92.7 (0.46)	100.0	56.4 (0.80)	19.1 (0.69)	7.6 (0.40)	3.2 (0.26)	13.8 (0.56)
Female	100.0	7.2 (0.42)	92.8 (0.42)	100.0	58.4 (0.86)	18.7 (0.67)	7.5 (0.45)	2.8 (0.26)	12.6 (0.56)
Age									
2-4 years	100.0	3.8 (0.53)	96.2 (0.53)	100.0	37.7 (1.31)	10.4 (0.79)	2.5 (0.43)	*0.5 (0.18)	48.9 (1.32)
5-11 years	100.0	6.9 (0.48)	93.1 (0.48)	100.0	63.2 (0.91)	20.6 (0.75)	7.9 (0.48)	2.5 (0.27)	5.8 (0.44)
12-17 years	100.0	9.3 (0.53)	90.7 (0.53)	100.0	60.5 (0.92)	21.1 (0.76)	9.6 (0.49)	4.8 (0.37)	4.0 (0.37)
Race									
1 race/6	100.0	7.1 (0.31)	92.9 (0.31)	100.0	57.3 (0.61)	18.9 (0.48)	7.5 (0.30)	3.1 (0.20)	13.3 (0.40)
White	100.0	7.2 (0.34)	92.8 (0.34)	100.0	59.5 (0.69)	17.6 (0.52)	6.8 (0.31)	3.1 (0.23)	13.0 (0.43)
Black or African American	100.0	7.0 (0.72)	93.0 (0.72)	100.0	47.3 (1.50)	25.6 (1.32)	10.8 (0.94)	2.5 (0.42)	13.8 (1.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*6.8 (3.17)	93.2 (3.17)	100.0	57.1 (6.88)	*17.8 (5.36)	*12.0 (3.73)	†	*9.9 (3.86)
Asian	100.0	5.9 (1.53)	94.1 (1.53)	100.0	53.5 (3.09)	16.7 (2.15)	8.5 (1.78)	*4.4 (1.56)	16.9 (2.23)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	85.5 (10.18)	100.0	58.1 (15.49)	†	†	–	†
2 or more races/7	100.0	12.9 (3.19)	87.1 (3.19)	100.0	59.4 (3.03)	18.7 (2.87)	8.3 (1.82)	*2.4 (0.95)	11.1 (2.16)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*9.7 (2.94)	90.3 (2.94)	100.0	60.5 (5.39)	14.8 (3.73)	*9.1 (3.00)	†	14.4 (4.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	16.7 (6.23)	83.3 (6.23)	100.0	49.3 (7.38)	*21.6 (6.69)	*10.0 (3.92)	†	*14.6 (6.08)
Hispanic Origin and Race/8									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.8 (0.74)	89.2 (0.74)	100.0	45.9 (1.16)	20.6 (0.92)	10.4 (0.66)	5.0 (0.47)	18.0 (0.85)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.7 (0.94)	88.3 (0.94)	100.0	44.7 (1.39)	20.7 (1.09)	10.1 (0.77)	5.5 (0.61)	19.0 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.4 (0.35)	93.6 (0.35)	100.0	60.1 (0.68)	18.4 (0.54)	6.8 (0.33)	2.6 (0.21)	12.1 (0.44)
White only	100.0	6.0 (0.37)	94.0 (0.37)	100.0	63.6 (0.79)	16.7 (0.61)	5.7 (0.35)	2.5 (0.25)	11.5 (0.48)
Black or African American only	100.0	6.8 (0.72)	93.2 (0.72)	100.0	47.2 (1.53)	25.5 (1.35)	11.0 (0.97)	2.6 (0.43)	13.7 (1.14)
Family structure/9									
Mother and father	100.0	6.5 (0.36)	93.5 (0.36)	100.0	59.9 (0.72)	17.6 (0.55)	6.4 (0.33)	2.7 (0.22)	13.4 (0.47)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.7 (0.70)	90.3 (0.70)	100.0	51.2 (1.16)	21.6 (0.99)	10.1 (0.74)	4.0 (0.44)	13.1 (0.80)
Father, no mother	100.0	9.1 (1.63)	90.9 (1.63)	100.0	50.3 (2.90)	22.8 (2.44)	13.0 (2.12)	*3.5 (1.06)	10.5 (1.67)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	5.7 (1.33)	94.3 (1.33)	100.0	48.8 (3.31)	24.1 (3.04)	10.1 (1.73)	4.3 (1.17)	12.7 (2.05)
Parent's education/10									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.1 (1.03)	88.9 (1.03)	100.0	40.2 (1.59)	21.6 (1.37)	11.9 (1.01)	6.7 (0.75)	19.7 (1.32)
High school diploma or GED/11	100.0	7.2 (0.58)	92.8 (0.58)	100.0	49.1 (1.22)	22.8 (1.08)	9.1 (0.65)	3.6 (0.40)	15.4 (0.88)
More than high school	100.0	6.6 (0.40)	93.4 (0.40)	100.0	64.2 (0.73)	16.6 (0.56)	6.0 (0.34)	2.1 (0.20)	11.1 (0.44)
Family income/12									
Less than $20,000	100.0	11.4 (0.92)	88.6 (0.92)	100.0	43.9 (1.45)	23.0 (1.24)	10.4 (0.81)	4.6 (0.57)	18.1 (1.11)
$20,000 or more	100.0	6.5 (0.34)	93.5 (0.34)	100.0	60.1 (0.67)	18.2 (0.52)	7.0 (0.33)	2.6 (0.20)	12.1 (0.40)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	11.3 (0.95)	88.7 (0.95)	100.0	46.4 (1.56)	21.7 (1.34)	9.9 (0.88)	4.8 (0.65)	17.2 (1.06)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	9.3 (0.86)	90.7 (0.86)	100.0	50.3 (1.49)	22.3 (1.23)	9.2 (0.80)	3.2 (0.50)	14.9 (1.10)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	6.5 (0.90)	93.5 (0.90)	100.0	60.2 (1.71)	17.8 (1.47)	6.7 (0.83)	2.4 (0.47)	12.9 (1.10)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.5 (0.38)	97.5 (0.38)	100.0	73.6 (1.04)	13.5 (0.82)	3.8 (0.42)	1.3 (0.27)	7.8 (0.56)
Poverty status/13									
Poor	100.0	12.5 (1.10)	87.5 (1.10)	100.0	41.8 (1.69)	24.6 (1.47)	10.1 (0.88)	5.5 (0.78)	17.9 (1.22)
Near poor	100.0	10.9 (0.89)	89.1 (0.89)	100.0	46.8 (1.37)	21.0 (1.10)	11.2 (0.80)	4.2 (0.52)	16.8 (1.02)
Not poor	100.0	5.0 (0.37)	95.0 (0.37)	100.0	65.9 (0.79)	16.3 (0.65)	5.4 (0.35)	2.0 (0.22)	10.5 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage/14									
Private	100.0	4.3 (0.31)	95.7 (0.31)	100.0	64.8 (0.75)	17.3 (0.62)	5.9 (0.33)	1.9 (0.19)	10.2 (0.41)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	8.6 (0.70)	91.4 (0.70)	100.0	49.4 (1.22)	22.1 (0.95)	8.9 (0.59)	3.1 (0.44)	16.6 (0.84)
Other	100.0	*4.8 (1.55)	95.2 (1.55)	100.0	63.2 (3.15)	18.2 (2.44)	*5.5 (1.83)	†	11.0 (2.33)
Uninsured	100.0	23.3 (1.56)	76.7 (1.56)	100.0	29.0 (1.65)	20.5 (1.46)	15.2 (1.25)	10.8 (1.06)	24.4 (1.69)

Place of residence									
Large MSA/15	100.0 7.2 (0.43)	92.8 (0.43)	100.0	56.8 (0.85)	18.8 (0.67)	8.2 (0.43)	2.9 (0.27)	13.4 (0.54)
Small MSA/15	100.0 7.4 (0.61)	92.6 (0.61)	100.0	59.3 (1.05)	17.5 (0.80)	6.9 (0.46)	2.7 (0.33)	13.6 (0.73)
Not in MSA/15	100.0 7.2 (0.69)	92.8 (0.69)	100.0	55.5 (1.45)	21.5 (1.15)	7.0 (0.81)	3.9 (0.49)	12.1 (0.94)
Region									
Northeast	100.0 5.0 (0.58)	95.0 (0.58)	100.0	64.5 (1.39)	16.5 (1.03)	5.7 (0.63)	2.0 (0.36)	11.4 (0.86)
Midwest	100.0 6.5 (0.63)	93.5 (0.63)	100.0	59.7 (1.27)	19.3 (0.95)	6.0 (0.55)	2.6 (0.38)	12.4 (0.76)
South	100.0 8.2 (0.54)	91.8 (0.54)	100.0	52.6 (1.02)	19.6 (0.84)	9.0 (0.55)	3.8 (0.36)	15.0 (0.76)
West	100.0 8.5 (0.76)	91.5 (0.76)	100.0	56.9 (1.20)	19.1 (0.93)	8.2 (0.61)	3.1 (0.38)	12.7 (0.72)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	100.0 6.4 (0.33)	93.6 (0.33)	100.0	59.1 (0.64)	18.2 (0.49)	6.9 (0.31)	2.8 (0.21)	12.8 (0.42)
Good	100.0 10.6 (0.85)	89.4 (0.85)	100.0	49.8 (1.46)	21.5 (1.24)	10.1 (0.79)	3.8 (0.47)	14.9 (1.02)
Fair/poor	100.0 16.6 (3.18)	83.4 (3.18)	100.0	46.0 (4.18)	22.8 (3.78)	11.5 (2.65)	*5.0 (1.54)	14.7 (2.80)
Dental care affordability									
Can't afford dental care	100.0 100 (0.00)	–	100.0	30.8 (2.19)	19.2 (1.75)	19.9 (1.64)	14.8 (1.53)	15.3 (1.52)
Can afford dental care	100.0 –	100 (0.00)	100.0	59.4 (0.62)	18.8 (0.50)	6.5 (0.29)	2.1 (0.16)	13.1 (0.41)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

/1 Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists. "

/2 Dental need is based on the question, " During the past 12 months, was there any time when {child's name} needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)? "

/3 This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

/4 Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

/5 Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

/6 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

/7 The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

/8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

/9 Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father".

/10 Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

/11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

/12 The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

/13 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% or greater than the poverty threshold.

/14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

/15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.